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THE

MEDFORD HISTORICAL REGISTER

VOL. VIII, 1905

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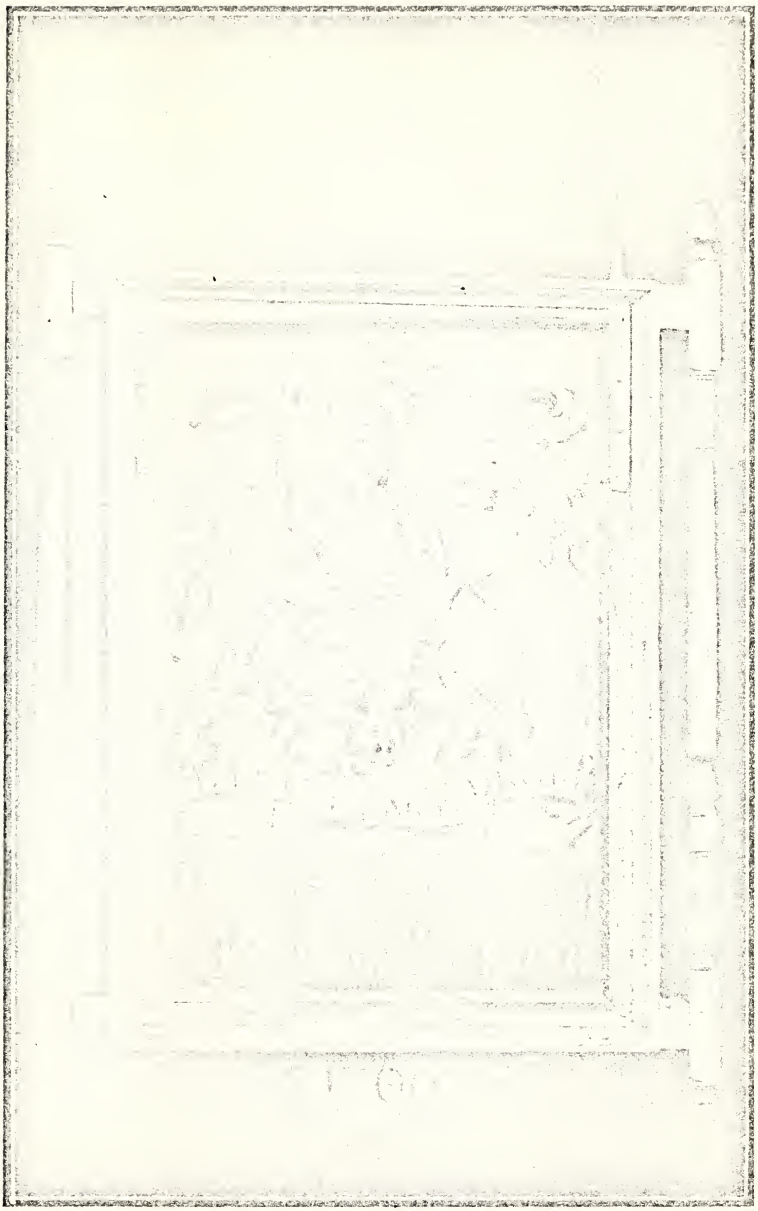


SIGN OF THE ROYAL OAK TAVERN.

In possession of Mr. George J. Porter of Medford.

The Medford Historical Register.

VOL. VIII. JANUARY, 1905. No. 1.

THE TAVERNS OF MEDFORD.

BY JOHN H. HOOPER.

[Read before the Medford Historical Society, November 21, 1904.]

FOR many years the most direct route of land travel from northern and eastern New England to Boston was through the town of Medford and over Mystic bridge. This large amount of travel required more tavern accommodations than were usual to a place of the size and importance of the town of Medford. We accordingly find houses for the entertainment of man and beast located on all of our principal thoroughfares, on the roads from Medford to Woburn, from Medford to Malden, and on the great road to Charlestown, also in the market-place. Medford taverns acquired a justly high reputation for their excellent accommodations even as early as the year 1686.

Mr. John Dunton, who visited Medford in that year, says: "took Sanctuary in a Public, where there was extraordinary good Cyder, and tho' I had n't such a Noble Treat as at Captain Jenner's, yet with the Cyder and such other Entertainment as the House afforded (together with my Landlord and my Landlady's good company) I made a very pretty thing on 't. By this time the rain was over tho' it still remained cloudy: and therefore I thought it was best taking Time by the Forelock, and go back to Boston while it held up, there being nothing remarkable to be seen at Meadford, which is but

a small Village consisting of a few Houses." It would be of great interest to know at what house Mr. Dunton was entertained at the time of his visit to Medford. In early colonial days, any person desiring to keep a public house of entertainment or to be licensed as an innholder, a retailer of strong drinks and other liquors, either in-doors or out, was obliged to obtain from the selectmen of the town in which he resided a recommendation that he was a suitable person to be licensed, and this recommendation presented to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, was usually favorably acted upon by the court and a license granted, and the person so licensed was required to furnish a bond with sureties for the faithful observance of the law. The form of such license was as follows: "A. B. is permitted to sell liquors unto such sober-minded neighbors as he shall think meet, so as he sell not less than the quantity of a gallon at a time to one person, and not in smaller quantities by retail to the occasioning of drunkenness." The names of these licensed persons may be found in the court records and files in the office of the Clerk of Courts of Middlesex county. It is to these court records and files that we are obliged to look for information concerning the early tavern keepers of Medford, and these sources of information are far from being satisfactory. A careful search of the records and files fail to show that a public house of entertainment was licensed in Medford prior to the year 1690, although from the testimony of Mr. Dunton, there was an ordinary kept in Medford as early as 1686. In the year 1690 the selectmen of Medford addressed the Court of General Sessions of the Peace as follows: "The Selectmen of Meadford finding it necessary that there be a House of Entertainment kept in Meadford, have nominated and appointed Daniel Woodward to keep the same and we do present it to this Honored Court believing you would grant him a license. Meadford the 14th, April, 1690, by order of the Selectmen, Nath' Wade. John Hall Jun." The court granted Mr.

Woodward a license. Where his house was located we have no means of determining (possibly it was the Willis Tavern). He kept a tavern in Medford one year only; the next year (1691) we find him located in Woburn. The want of a tavern in the town induced the selectmen to again address the court. "Meadford June 17, 1691, Whereas we are destitute of a Public House of Entertainment for strangers &c. and Mr. Thomas Willis proffering to supply said defect, the Selectmen of Meadford do allow of his proffer accounting him a fitting man for that purpose. Nath'. Wade. Stephen Willis. Selectmen of Meadford." The court granted Mr. Willis a license. Again in the year 1692 the selectmen addressed the court. "To the Hon. Justices of the Peace at the Sessions holden 19th. July instant in Charlestown, by the virtue of a warrant from Mr. Saml' Phipps, Clerk, dated July 7. "92 the Selectmen doe approve of Mr. Thomas Willis and judge him a meet person to be licensed to retail beer, Ale, Rum, Syder &c. and to keep a House of Public Entertainment for the use of the town and strangers. dated 18 day of July 1692. from your Worships humble servants, Nath'. Wade, Stephen Willis, John Whitmore, Selectmen of Meadford." Mr. Willis was again granted a license.

The next year (1693) we find Mr. Willis again licensed. Where the Willis Tavern was located we can only conjecture by the following: Mr. Willis owned land a short distance west of Marble brook, on the north side of the way from Medford to Woburn, and at the foot of "Marm Simonds' Hill" (this hill was called in the early days of the plantation, Marabels Hill), and as will hereinafter appear, this location is the same as that upon which stood a tavern named at times Pierce's, Usher's and Putnam's Tavern. The evidence to be submitted shows conclusively that upon this lot of land stood a house or houses that were used a good part of the time for over one hundred years as a place of public entertainment. When this house was built we have no means of knowing.

Very likely it was built as early as the year 1686, and may have been the house at which Mr. Dunton was entertained in that year. Mr. Willis sold this lot of land with the buildings thereon in the year 1714 to Mr. Stephen Hall. Mr. Hall sold the same year to Mr. John Richardson, 4th, and Mr. Richardson also sold that same year to Messrs. Joseph and Jabez Sargent. The Messrs. Sargent sold in the year 1717 to Mr. Nathaniel Pierce, "taylor and innholder." Who the occupants of this house were during these years is by no means certain. The records of the court fail to show that any person was licensed to keep a public house during the years 1694 and 1695, although it is probable that licenses were granted. In the year 1696 Mr. John Hall was licensed to keep a public house, and in the years 1697-8 and 9 Mr. Stephen Hall was licensed to keep a public house. Again in the year 1700, Mr. John Hall was licensed to keep a public house. The year 1700 was the last year that the court issued licenses to keep public houses of entertainment. Thereafter licensees were known as innholders. In the year 1701 Mr. John Hall, senior, was licensed as an innholder. It is assumed that the John Hall licensed in the years 1696 and 1700 was Mr. Hall, senior. Mr. Hall died in October, 1701, and from the year 1702 to 1706, both inclusive, Mr. John Hall (son of John Hall, senior), was granted an innholder's license. In the year 1703 Mr. Richard Rookes was also licensed as an innholder. Mr. Rookes was at this time owner of part of the brick mansion house formerly of Major Jonathan Wade, and his tavern was probably near the present square (perhaps in the brick mansion). He kept a tavern only one year; then from the year 1707 to 1718, both inclusive, Mr. Nathaniel Peirce was licensed as an innholder. Mr. Peirce, as has been before stated, bought the estate in the year 1717. He died in the year 1719, and in that year and in the years 1720 and 1721, and also in the year 1726, his widow, Mrs. Lydia Peirce, received an innholder's license. Up to this date I have

been particular to give in detail the names of those parties who were granted licenses as innholders, etc., for the reason that this house appears to have been the first, and for many years the only, public house (excepting the Rookes' house) in the town of Medford, and these names appearing in such regular order, leads to the belief that they may have been occupants of this house.

The Peirces were located here without doubt, still this evidence, while it seems probable, is by no means conclusive, for Mr. John Hall, senior, lived on what is now the corner of High and Allston streets. Mr. Stephen Hall, his son, probably lived in his father's house, and Mr. John Hall, junior, lived on the Woburn road, on or near the spot where the house of the late Mr. Albert Smith now stands, and they may have done business at their residences. Let us now consider what evidence there is to authorize us to believe that the house of Mr. Willis was the house at which Mr. Dunton was entertained in the year 1686. At that date there were but three great highways leading through Medford, viz.: the highway now known as Grove street, the highway from Medford bridge to Woburn (part of High street and all of Woburn street) and the Highway to Malden (Salem street). So far as we know the house of Mr. Caleb Brooks, and possibly the house of Captain Timothy Wheeler, afterwards that of Mr. Ebenezer Prout, and still later that of Messrs. John and Stephen Francis, were the only houses on the first named highway at that date, and there is no evidence that either of those parties were ever licensed as tavern keepers. On the highway from Medford bridge to Woburn were the two houses of Major Jonathan Wade (one of which was probably the old Cradock Mansion) and that of Mr. John Bradshaw; nor is there any evidence that these houses were used as taverns. On the highway to Malden there was but a single house, that of Jonathan Tufts near the Malden line, and Mr. Tufts was never licensed as an innholder.

All the evidence tends to show the probability that the Willis' house was standing in the year 1686. This estate passed from the ownership of the Peirce heirs into that of Mr. William Willis. Mr. Willis was licensed for many years as a retailer of liquors, and there is every reason to believe that he occupied this house. In the year 1742 the estate was sold to Mr. Samuel Reaves. Mr. Reaves was never licensed as an innholder or retailer, and there is no positive evidence that the house was used as a tavern during his ownership. Mr. John Bradshaw, in the first part of the year 1750, kept the Admiral Vernon Tavern in Charlestown. He removed to Medford and was licensed as an innholder the latter part of that year, and in the years 1751–52–53. He died in the year 1753, and his widow, Mercy Bradshaw, was licensed for the remainder of the year, and the record reads that she occupied the house formerly of Mr. William Willis. Mr. Reaves sold in the year 1784 to Mr. Abijah Usher of Roxbury. In 1792 Mr. Robert Usher was licensed as an innholder and kept this tavern. He was succeeded by Messrs. Abijah Usher, Eleazer Usher, Wyman Weston, Ebenezer Putnam and others.

The estate passed from the ownership of Mr. Usher, and through many different persons down to the present day; it is now in the possession of Mr. F. E. Chandler. This estate has been aptly described as "a well chosen location for a place of entertainment for tired horses and thirsty men, at the foot of that sharp rise in the road known as Marm Simonds' Hill."

A contemporary further described this house as "a groggy old hole."

THE FOUNTAIN TAVERN.

Under the date of April 29, 1702, Mr. Peter Seccomb of Medford, bought of Mr. John Bradstreet, two and one-half acres of land bounded northeast and east on the road into Charlestown woodlots; southerly on the road from Malden to Charlestown; westerly upon said Brad-

street's other land. Three years later, July 4, 1705, Mr. Bradstreet sold to Mr. Seccomb an additional lot containing one-half an acre, and this lot of land adjoined the first on its westerly side and was twenty-eight feet in width on the road. These two lots comprised the Fountain House estate. This house must have been built soon after these purchases, for in the year 1713, Mr. Seccomb was licensed as an innholder, and no doubt was the first landlord of the Fountain Tavern. In December of that year he sold his estate to Messrs. Francis Leath and son, and the place for the first time was called the Fountain Tavern. Mr. Leath, senior, was landlord in the year 1714. During that year the estate was deeded back to Mr. Seccomb, who immediately sold to Captain Samuel Wade. In the year 1715, and for many years thereafter, Captain Wade was landlord of this tavern. In the year 1735 he sold the estate to Messrs. Stephen Hall, junior, Stephen and Simon Bradshaw. In the deed the house is spoken of as a dwelling house. In the year 1751 Mr. Simon Bradshaw sold one-half of a house to Mr. Stephen Bradshaw, and it was described as "at a place formerly called the Fountain."

By this sale Mr. Stephen Bradshaw came into the possession of the whole estate. Mr. Stephen Hall, junior, having previously sold his interest in the estate to the Bradshaw brothers. Mr. Bradshaw sold in the year 1765 to Mr. Jonathan Patten. In the year 1775 Mr. Thomas Bradshaw was licensed as an innholder, and from that year until the year 1789, he kept the Fountain Tavern. In the year 1795 Mr. Patten's widow sold to Mr. Nathaniel Hall, from Mr. Hall the estate passed through the ownership of many different persons, down to the present day. Some of these owning only one-half of the house. There is no evidence that this house was used as a tavern from the year 1734 until the year 1775, when it was occupied by Mr. Bradshaw, although it is very probable that it was sometimes used as a place where liquors were sold, nor is it likely that it was used as a tavern after Mr.

Bradshaw's day. The late Mr. Rufus Sawyer took down the old building and erected on its site the house now standing on the easterly corner of Salem and Fountain streets.

THE ROYAL OAK TAVERN.

This tavern stood upon land purchased of Dr. Oliver Noyes by Mr. Benjamin Willis in the year 1717. The estate was described as a house lot near Medford bridge, bounded west and northwest on the country road; northeast on a highway laid out from the country road to land of Aaron Cleveland; southeast on land of John Hall; southwest on the wharf and dock. The wharf referred to was that of Major Jonathan Wade, and also that of Mr. Matthew Cradock. It was then, as now, at the head of navigation on the Mystic river. The dock was on the easterly side of the wharf and was sometimes called Medford dock. The site of the wharf is now occupied by the brick building of Mr. Bigelow and by the old skating-rink building. The following extract from the printed records of the city of Boston will show the probability that at this wharf vessels were cleared for sea at an early date. "Aspinwall Notarial Records. 7 (6) 1648 David Sellick a Bill to pay for vessel Susan 3 £ 5 s. per hund. & Covt. of Lanclet Baker to finish it & mast it & do the joyners work & to beare halfe the vessels chardge till cleared belowe the bridge at Mystick. Also a Bill of sale of ½ said vessell from Lanclet Baker to David Selleck:"

Mr. Willis was granted a license as an innholder in the year 1720, and probably built his house soon after his purchase. He was sometimes called a shopkeeper. He occupied the estate as an innholder until the year 1730, when he sold the property to Mr. John Bradshaw, junior, who was the landlord until the year 1740, when he was succeeded by Mrs. Sarah Floyd. In the year 1748 Mr. Bradshaw sold the estate to Mr. Benjamin Floyd. From that date to the year 1759, when it was

THE FOUNTAIN HOUSE.

sold to Mr. Hugh Floyd, the house was kept by Mr. Benjamin Floyd and others. From the year 1759 to 1772 Mr. Hugh Floyd kept the tavern the greater part of the time. In the latter year he sold to Mr. Ebenezer Hills, who kept the house in the year 1773. Mr. Hills, in the year 1774, sold to Mr. Jonathan Porter. Mr. Porter was landlord from the year 1774 to 1786, both inclusive. He took down the old house soon after, and built the house now standing on the premises.

The old swinging sign that hung in front of this tavern is dated 1769. It is in a good state of preservation, except that one of the spindles is broken. The emblem and lettering is quite distinct, as indeed they might be, as the sign hung exposed to the weather only seventeen years. Whether this sign was the original sign of the Royal Oak Tavern, or only newly painted in the year 1769, cannot be determined. No doubt the emblem on the first sign was an oak tree, hence the name "Royal Oak." The name of the last landlord of the tavern, Jonathan Porter, was evidently painted over the name of his predecessor. In the upper portion of this sign is a bullet hole, and on the side opposite from which the bullet entered, a piece of the sign is slivered off. The angle of the hole through the sign would seem to indicate that the bullet was fired from above the level of the sign, unless the sign was swinging at the time the shot was fired. There is a tradition that this hole was caused by a bullet, shot from the musket of one of the Minute Men on the return of the Medford Company from Lexington, April 19, 1775. (For further description of the sign see illustration.)

The late Mr. Francis Bigelow was authority for the following incident in connection with the house now standing on the corner of Riverside avenue and Main street. At the time that Mr. Jonathan Porter took down the old Royal Oak Tavern and built the house above referred to, Mr. Benjamin Hall was confined to his house by sickness. Mr. Hall's house was so situated that his

window overlooked the market-place, and he was much interested in watching the progress of the building. All at once an idea occurred to him; calling his man, he told him to go and find Mr. Porter and tell him that he had better set his house up a good height, as the market-place was low, and that in all probability the grade would be raised. Mr. Porter heeded the suggestion and set his building on a high underpinning. An inspection of the cellar wall of the building on the inside will show that the grade of the street has been raised all of three feet in front of the house. I remember the time when four or five steps were necessary to enter the grocery store now occupied by Yerxa & Yerxa.

Mr. Bigelow also related the following story in connection with the Royal Oak Tavern and its landlord, Mr. Jonathan Porter: —

"During the early years of the War of the Revolution, an English vessel was captured by an American privateer, and the vessel and cargo was brought into the port of Boston and sold. A portion of the cargo consisted of Rhine wine, and as there was but little if any demand for such wine in Boston and vicinity, it was bought by Mr. Porter for a trifling sum and brought to Medford and stored in the cellar of the Royal Oak Tavern.

"After the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, the captured Hessians were sent to Boston and encamped in the vicinity. The officers were paroled and allowed the liberty of the surrounding country. Some of these officers visiting Medford stopped at the Royal Oak Tavern and were served with some of the captured wine. As the home of these prisoners of war was in the valley of the Rhine, they were much pleased to find that they could obtain their native wine so near their encampment. On their return to camp they told of their discovery, with the result that all of the captured wine was disposed of, to the enjoyment of the Hessians and to the profit of Mr. Porter."

THE ADMIRAL VERNON TAVERN.

This tavern stood on the lot of land at the corner of Main and Swan streets, opposite the Central Fire Station, upon land purchased by Mr. Aaron Cleveland in the year 1717 of the Hon. John Usher. It was a part of Gov. Winthrop's Ten Hills Farm. As Mr. Cleveland was granted an innholder's license in the year 1720, this house must have been built prior to that date. Mr. Cleveland was the landlord of this tavern from the year 1720 to 1738, both inclusive. In the latter year he sold the estate to Colonel Isaac Royall, senior. After the death of Colonel Royall in the year 1739, his son, Colonel Isaac Royall, junior, came into possession of the property. From the year 1739 to 1743, both inclusive, the landlords of this tavern were Messrs. John Reed, Abraham Skinner, and Captain Samuel Wade. Under date of December 26, 1743, Colonel Royall advertised as follows: "any person beforehanded so as to lay in a good stock of liquors and other necessaries for a Tavern, may meet with proper encouragement from Isaac Royall Esq." (from Brooks' *History of Medford.*) This advertisement was answered by Mr. John Bradshaw, who was a few years prior to this date the owner and landlord of the Royal Oak Tavern. Mr. Bradshaw was landlord of the Admiral Vernon from the year 1744 to about the middle of the year 1750, when he removed back to Medford. He was succeeded by Messrs. William Peirce, William Jones, and others. In the year 1768 Mr. Moses Billings was licensed as an innholder and took charge of the Admiral Vernon, where he remained until the year 1777. In the year 1778, Mr. Edward Walker took charge of this tavern. He was succeeded by Mr. Benjamin Shaw and others. Mr. James Tufts was licensed as an innholder at the Admiral Vernon in the year 1792, and was its landlord from that year to 1801, both inclusive. At the close of Mr. Tufts' term as landlord, this house became a private dwelling, and so continued until it was

destroyed by fire in the year 1850. This house is said to have been the headquarters of Colonel John Stark of the New Hampshire Regiment, in the year 1775, and is supposed to have been the house in which he was chosen colonel of the regiment by a hand vote. (Prior to 1754 this house was in the Town of Charlestown.)

THE MYSTIC HOUSE.

This house is now standing on Main street, and in late years was a part of the Mystic Trotting Park estate. It was built about the year 1847 by Mr. George E. Adams, who at that time owned and improved the Adams farm, and was used until the establishment of Mystic Trotting Park as a private dwelling. It cannot properly be classed among the taverns of Medford, although the Park proprietors were licensed as innholders.

MEAD'S TAVERN.

In the year 1758, Mr. Thomas Seccomb sold the estate upon which the City Hall stands to Mr. Israel Mead. Mr. Mead was licensed as an innholder from the year 1759 to the year 1762, both inclusive, and no doubt kept his tavern in the building then standing on the premises.

[To be Continued.]

A SOLDIER'S LETTERS, 1775.

"To the Wider Judith Winn
in Nottingham West
in the Province of
New hampshire in the
County of hilsborough
With Care."

Winter hill March the 7 yer 1776

Mother these lines com unto you hooping thay will find you and all well as J be at prefent through good Providence and I want you to send Down fom yarn to

mend my fockings when you fend my Jacoat we have no fiting at preſent they have Split five mortars 2 men kild. . . . they have intrenched on Dogester hill. . . .

Camp Winter hill March the 20 yer 1776

. . . J would inform you that we have got Bunker hill & Boston and we Do fom expect to go into Boston foon to be stationed ther foone and J want you mother if you can make me fom fharts and fom trowses and and a pare of ſtockings and if you can fend me down fom meet I shall be glad.

New York April the 29 yer 1776

. . . this Day we are a going to imbark abord of a ship to go to Cobeck and I am very well Please with the notion and J want you Mother to get what you want for your chomfort and I want you to Live as comfertable for what you want and if J Live J will pay for it and we have a good alowence and I am very well Contented.

And ſo no more at Present I would Recommend myſelf to you and as

A Dutiful Son

NEHEMIAH WINN

Nehemiah Winn died at Bennington, Vt., of camp fever. He was an uncle of Mrs. Sarah B. (Merrill) Butters, daughter of Henry and Bathsheba (Winn), wife of Jacob Butters of Medford.

The above are extracts taken from original letters in the possession of Miss Sarah Peasley of Medford, a granddaughter of Mrs. Butters.

In their simple wording these letters give a little of the subsequent history of the New Hampshire men who made Medford their rendezvous after the uprising of 1775.

STRANGERS IN MEDFORD, (Continued from Vol. 7, No. 4).

Names.	From. Date.	Warned out.	Remarks.
Lunno, Joseph	Dorchester, April 4, 1759	Nov. 21, 1759	French neutral, tenant of Robert Burns.
Anna (wife)	Stoneham, Apr. 4, 1759	Nov. 21, 1759	
Joseph (child) (aged 18 mos.)			
Lynds, George		1735	
Magus, Pomp (wife and family)		Apr. 16, 1784	Negro.
Malcolm, Sarah	Boston, May 22, 1761	Feb. 16, 1762	Deaf and dumb, 3 yrs. old. In family of Wm. Faulkner.
Mallard, James (wife and family)		July 10, 1751	
Mallett, Elizabeth		Dec. Ct., 1764	
Manning, Joseph		Jan. 30, 1791	
Elizabeth		Jan. 30, 1791	
Sarah		Jan. 30, 1791	
Marble, Jonathan*		Dec. Ct., 1758	In family of Benj. Teel.
Joseph*		Dec. Ct., 1758	In family of Benj. Teel.
Margaret (negro)	Boston, July, 1762	April 11, 1763	See Margaret Hammon.
Mather, Mary†	Watertown, Mar. 27, 1761	May 30, 1761	Age 5 mos. In family of John Clark.
Maul, Mary	Boston, Apr. 1, 1754	Feb. 26, 1755	Maid in family of Stephn Willis.
Mayes, Susanna	Charlestown.		Age 18. In family of Samuel Angier, Jan. 7, 1771.

May, Zebulon	Woburn, Oct. 29, 1758	Sept. 5, 1759	In house of Capt. Isaac Forster. In house of William Tufts, Jr.
Martha (wife)	Charlestown, Apr. 16, 1764	Dec. 3, 1764	
Mary (Children)	Born between 1758 and 1764		
Martha (Children)	Born between 1758 and 1764		
Lucy (Children)	Born between 1758 and 1764		
Abigail (Children)	Born between 1758 and 1764		
Zebulon (Children)	Born between 1758 and 1764		
McCarthy, Daniel, Jr.	Concord, abt. July 1, 1762	Jan. 1, 1763	"Child to nurse" in family of John Hosmer.
McCarthy, John	Boston, Dec. 3, 1760		
McClintock, William			Tenant of Thomas Sprague.
McClinton, Aaron and daughter		Dec. 28, 1750	
McClure, Benjamin‡	Boston, Oct. 17, 1765	Sept. 1, 1766	In family of Wm. Falkner.
McClure, John	Boston, Apr. 8, 1763	Nov. 30, 1763	
Rachael (wife)			
Rachael (Children)			
Daniel (Children)			
Thomas (Children)			
Jane (Children)			
Anna (Children)			
Joseph (Children)			
Benjamin (Children)			
McClure, Joseph‡	Boston, Oct. 17, 1765	Sept. 1, 1766	In family of Wm. Falkner.
McCounnahue, Martha	Bedford, N. H., Oct., 1761	Aug. 30, 1762	

* Children. † So called. Cammel erased.

‡ Twin. Age, 4 years, son of Deacon John McClure of Boston, also written McCluer.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOLDIERS IN MEDFORD.

1775.

A plain boulder of New Hampshire granite, suitably inscribed, marks the resting place of the New Hampshire soldiers who fell in the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, or died of wounds or disease after the battle.

The monument stands in the old Salem street burying ground, and was unveiled there with appropriate ceremonies, October 29, 1904. It was selected by Hon. Alvin Burleigh of Plymouth, New Hampshire, and sent to the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of this city, under whose direction it was lettered, placed in position, and dedicated.

The stone is inscribed as follows: —

In Memory of
New Hampshire Soldiers
Who Fell at Bunker Hill.
Buried in this Town
And Interred in this Spot.
1849.

The boulder was the gift of the Sons of the American Revolution of New Hamshire, and came from Plymouth, N. H., near the celebrated Indian battle ground of Baker's River.

Short dedicatory exercises were held at the burial ground, and later the company adjourned to the Royall House, Stark's headquarters in 1775, where Mayor Charles S. Baxter greeted the assembly in the name of the city, and informal addresses were made by guests.

Miss Eliza M. Gill, through whose efforts the site of the burial place was identified, read the historical address which is given below. [Editor.]

Scarcely had the skirmish between the provincials and the British soldiers taken place on Lexington Green, April 19th, 1775, before relays of messengers had carried the news throughout New England, and from every quarter far and near, from farm and village, valley and hillside, men were hurrying toward Boston; the *minutemen* who had pledged themselves to be ready to start at a moment's warning should any such act as had just occurred make it necessary for them to defend their rights and liberties, even to the shedding of the last drop of their blood

From his home to the south came the impetuous Israel Putnam. Hearing the news the next morning, as in leather frock and apron he was at work in his field, he stopped only to arouse the militia, and mounting his horse in hot haste he travelled one hundred miles in eighteen hours without changing his horse, and reached Cambridge the next morning before sunrise.

From his home to the north came John Stark in the same heroic, picturesque way, leaving his sawmill as Putnam had left the building of a stone wall. As he hurried along he told his followers to meet him in Medford on the banks of the Mystic. Soon after these men came thronging in, until nearly two thousand had gathered here. Some returned home, others came back after arranging their affairs, and some of these joined Massachusetts regiments, while men of this province joined regiments of the New Hampshire line, among the latter being a few from this town.

By three ways these men may have entered Medford; by the road from Malden, or the Salem highway as it was called, this one directly in front of us, or by the Stoneham or Woburn roads. The former meeting the Salem road a little to the east of us and the Woburn road meeting High street to our west, High street and the Salem road converging at the market place; and just across the river the tide of travel from these passed over the road to Charlestown, the present Main street, and thence to Boston.

Over the Woburn road, probably, came the Exeter men, who we know came by way of Haverhill and Andover. Medford thus became a part of the stage whereon was enacted the military drama by the Continental Army, the grand *finale* of which was the evacuation of Boston by the British. A portion of the left wing was upon Winter Hill in the southern part of the town. Men from other provinces than New Hampshire were here either permanently or for a short time; a company under Captain Sawyer from Wells in the district of Maine,

being stationed here eight months. Young Henry Dearborn of your state stopped here with his men on the night of June 16th, and early the next morning marched to Winter Hill. Benedict Arnold, of less pleasant memory, from Connecticut, on September 13th, 1775, encamped here for the night with a detachment of men from Cambridge. In Arnold's famous expedition through the wilderness Dearborn accompanied him.

What an exciting time there must have been in this little town until after the evacuation of Boston and the withdrawal of the army from Cambridge! It was on the direct route to Cambridge, and scores of men and soldiers were constantly passing through back and forth.

Over these New Hampshire men John Stark was made colonel by a hand vote (ardent partisans, it is said, holding up both hands) in a tavern hall called afterwards New Hampshire hall. This was probably in the Admiral Vernon Tavern, a few rods over the bridge on the east as you go toward Charlestown, the site of which will later be pointed out to you.

In this tavern, the Admiral Vernon, Colonel Stark for awhile had his headquarters, and later removed to the elegant and roomy mansion of Colonel Isaac Royall, who precipitately left his fine estate three days before the battle of Lexington. Charles Lee called this mansion Hobgoblin Hall and found it so luxurious that Washington ordered him to remove from it.

There are no records telling where these soldiers camped, but tradition has it, to which we loyally hold, that the place of their encampment was in this immediate vicinity. Medford, the "peculiar town" of the early days of the plantation was at this period but a small town, its inhabitants being not many over nine hundred.

The lands, in truly English fashion, as even to still later times, were in large holdings controlled by few, and at this time without doubt, here in front of us the land stretched out far away in green pastures. Here they could have pitched their tents or built barracks which

may have been like those described by Rev. William Emerson, an army chaplain, grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson. He says of the camps about Prospect Hill, "They are as different in their form as the owners are in their dress, and every tent is a portraiture of the temper and taste of the persons who encamp in it. Some are made of boards and some of sailcloth; some partially of one and partly of the other. Again, others are made of stone, or turf, brick and brush. Some are thrown up in a hurry; others are enviously wrought with doors and windows, done with wreathes and withes, in the manner of a basket."

They may have been quartered upon the people of the town, and found here as on the way hither, as we are told, "hospitable doors opened to them and all things in common." Later, there may have been vacant houses in which they could take shelter, for Abigail Adams, writing under date of "25 June, 1775," concerning the excitement attending the battle of Bunker Hill, says, "Medford people are all removed. Every seaport seems in motion."

The British had ships and floating batteries in the Mystic river, which flows through the centre of our city, and the following from Mr. Nowell's diary, as given by Rev. Charles Brooks in his History of Medford, shows the excitement and perturbation the inhabitants were subject to and serves to explain the reason why many found it preferable to remove from their homes rather than remain under conditions so trying, unsafe and disturbing: "Aug. 6, 1775: Skirmishing up Mistick River. Several Soldiers brought over here wounded. The house at Penny Ferry, Maldenside burnt." "August 13.—Several gondaloes sailed up Mistick River, upon which the Provincials and they had a skirmish; many shots exchanged but nothing decisive." One historian speaking of Charlestown at this period says, "So great were the alarm and distress in that thriving suburban village of Boston that it was almost deserted. Its population of

two thousand seven hundred was reduced to about two hundred."

Within a very short distance of each other several taverns opened hospitable doors to all. The reason of so small a town being so liberally supplied with hostelries was that for more than a century all the travel and teaming from New Hampshire and northeastern Massachusetts passed through here on the way to Boston, and quite likely here was the last stop before entering the great town. On the Salem road was the Fountain Tavern, the site of which is but a short distance from here, with its inviting sign of punch pouring from a fountain into a great bowl. In the market place near by was the Royal Oak, and just over the bridge on the east was the Admiral Vernon previously mentioned, while at the West End another was favorably located for travelers over the Woburn road.

Young David Osgood, only a few months before installed as minister of this town, became chaplain to your New Hampshire men.

Of the Battle of Bunker Hill and the work done by the stalwart sons from the province of New Hampshire at the rail fence it is not my place to speak. It is your history, and of it perhaps you will tell us later today. It is generally conceded that we lost possession of the Hill, but a soldier of your state whose letter I have had the pleasure of reading, wrote home, "Yesterday we took Buncher Hill," and modern Miss Boston, when the visiting Englishman boasted of his countrymen's victory, replied, "But we've got the Hill!"

Of our own purely local history, though it has much to interest the stranger, I shall only tell how the woman of heroic character whose name our chapter proudly bears, helped to dress the wounds and minister to those soldiers who were brought here after the battle to an open field near-by her home; and further let me call your attention to the single monument in this ancient God's Acre, whose inscription gives a brief outline of the life of John Brooks,

the Medford boy who was friend of Lafayette and Washington and governor of this Commonwealth. We are justly proud of him for the dignity of his character and his three-fold able service along military, civic and medical lines. You may see his face portrayed in Trumbull's picture of the surrender of Burgoyne in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington.

Colonel Stark in a letter to Matthew Thornton, who was president of a Provincial Convention at Exeter, New Hampshire, addressed a letter to him there, two days after the battle stating that "Major McClary was killed by a cannon-ball and Captain Baldwin and Lieutenant Scott by small arms." He further furnished the following: —

"The whole number, including officers,

killed and missing,	15
wounded,	45
	60"

He also transmitted the account of Reed's losses, at the desire of the latter.

This letter of Stark may have been written at the Admiral Vernon Tavern or at the Royall House.

Major Andrew McClary of Epsom was killed by a cannon-ball from a vessel after he had come to Medford to procure bandages for the wounded and was returning over Charlestown Neck. He was of Colonel Stark's regiment and was brought here and "interred with the honors of war." Our local historian, Rev. Charles Brooks, says, "He lies about fifty or sixty rods north of the old burying ground," also that "twenty-five of the general's men who had been killed were brought here and buried in the field about fifty or sixty rods north of Gravelly Bridge."

The late John Russell found bones there, in 1849, when engaged in digging for a cellar and fence at a point almost directly in front of us. That the finding was a matter of interest is indicated by the fact that instead of tossing them aside he took them to his home, where

many people went to see them. What disposition was made of them is told by this record from the report of the selectmen, 1848-49: "Cash paid Jacob Brooks for burying box of bones from land of N. H. Bishop, supposed to be the bones of Revolutionary soldiers, $2.50." Further evidence of the interest in this matter is found in the fact that Jacob Brooks, the town sexton, a few years later, when his grandson was assisting him in mowing the grass here, told the boy the story, and pointed out the spot with the admonition, "Remember what I tell you. Some time some one will want to know."

If the story of the finding of these bones remained in people's memory the place where they were re-interred seems to have been forgotten. When the committee was jointly appointed by the Medford Historical Society and Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter, D. A. R., to locate the graves of Medford's Revolutionary patriots, soldiers and civilians, in order to place S.A.R. markers upon them, it was suggested that a marker be placed for these New Hampshire men, but the spot could not be identified at first. The place was at last happily located by the grandson of Mr. Brooks before mentioned, Mr. J. W. Vining of this city, who came to this burying ground and pointed out the spot, repeating the words his grandfather had said to him years before, "Remember what I tell you. Some time some one will want to know." Strangely enough the question had never before been asked him, and he had never before repeated the story.

April 19, 1898, the Medford Historical Society placed thirty S. A. R. markers upon graves in this city, most of them here, and each succeeding Memorial Day since it has been the pleasant privilege of this chapter to add to each marker an American flag and a laurel wreath.

In 1900 the stone opposite, which was formerly the doorstone of her home on Fulton street (a name given in her honor to what had been the Stoneham road), was erected and dedicated to Mrs. Fulton.

How closely woven have been the interest and history

of New Hampshire and Massachusetts from the time they were British provinces to the time of independent statehood! The Rev. Samuel McClintock, Colonels James Reed and Enoch Poor were all Massachusetts born, adopted citizens of your state. The former was born in this very town, an army chaplain, present at the battle of Bunker Hill, whose face may be seen in another of Trumbull's pictures, that magnificent one that so stirs you with its power, "The Battle of Bunker Hill." He appears there as the "clergyman in bands." The military service of Reed and Poor you know too well for us to tell you. To the latter the S. A. R. of New Jersey have this present month dedicated a memorial.

Captain Isaac Baldwin, one of Stark's men who fell in the great battle, was spoken of as an officer of merit, and we are pleased to have in our chapter membership one of his descendants.

Colonel Dearborn, Daniel Webster and Henry Wilson reversed the conditions of birthplace and citizenship, being New Hampshire born and honored citizens in our Commonwealth.

Now, today we join in a common cause with a common interest, and gratefully dedicate this boulder, the gift of the S. A. R. of New Hampshire to the memory of those men who gave up their lives for the sake of a noble cause on that never-to-be-forgotten day, on yonder hill, June 17th, 1775; and how fitting that Sarah Bradlee-Fulton should lie in death opposite those to whom she ministered in life, while nearby to both sleeps David Osgood who ministered to her spiritual wants and theirs.

ELIZA M. GILL.

NOTE.—It is probable that more men were buried in Medford than the twenty-five who are interred near the memorial boulder. In order to include all such, the names of the twenty-five with one exception being unknown, the stone was dedicated to the memory of forty-one New Hampshire soldiers who fell at Bunker Hill, or died a few days later as the result of wounds received there. The names read were taken from the list prepared by Mr. George C. Gilmore of Manchester, New Hampshire, and with the addition of few more are the same as those inscribed on the Bunker Hill Memorial Tablets, Winthrop Square, Charlestown.—E. M. G.

SAMUEL CUSHING.

Samuel Cushing, a member of this society, and familiar figure in this community for fifty-four years, passed into the great beyond from his home on Pleasant street, May 21, 1904, in his seventy-ninth year.

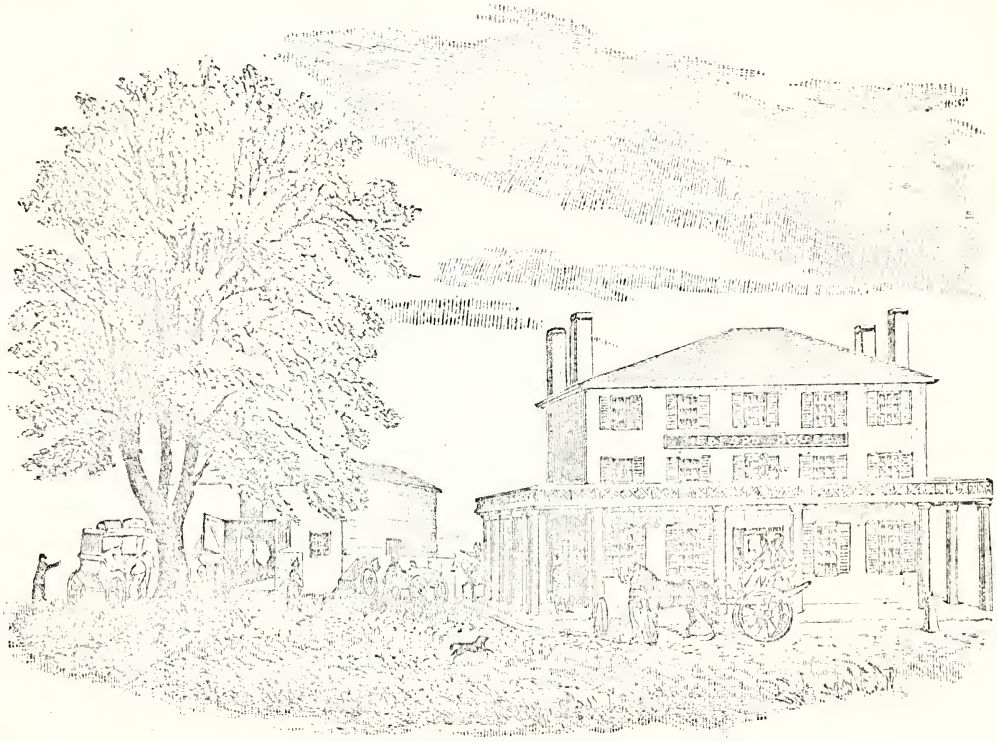
He was a native of Cohasset, and came of stock that is traced back to Puritan origin. He was connected with the heroes of the American Revolution through his great-grandfather, Capt. Job Cushing of Cohasset, who raised a company and marched from Hingham, and was with Washington at Valley Forge during the trying winter of 1777.

After serving the usual apprenticeship Mr. Cushing worked in the Navy Yard at Charlestown and in several of the yards on our famous old Ship street, from whence the Medford clipper ships, for Californian trade, were in such great demand.

Mr. Cushing was twice married, and by the first union had three sons, two of whom survive him, Hiram C. Cushing of Pasadena, Cal., and Walter F. Cushing. of Medford.

If, at times, he was abrupt and outspoken and severely critical, still he was a good citizen and had qualities to offset this peculiarity. In his latter years, and especially during his long illness, he became softened in spirit and entirely reconciled to the teachings of Scripture, whose terms he gladly accepted.

ELISHA B. CURTIS.



THE MEDFORD HOUSE.

The Medford Historical Register.

VOL. VIII. APRIL, 1905. No. 2.

THE TAVERNS OF MEDFORD.

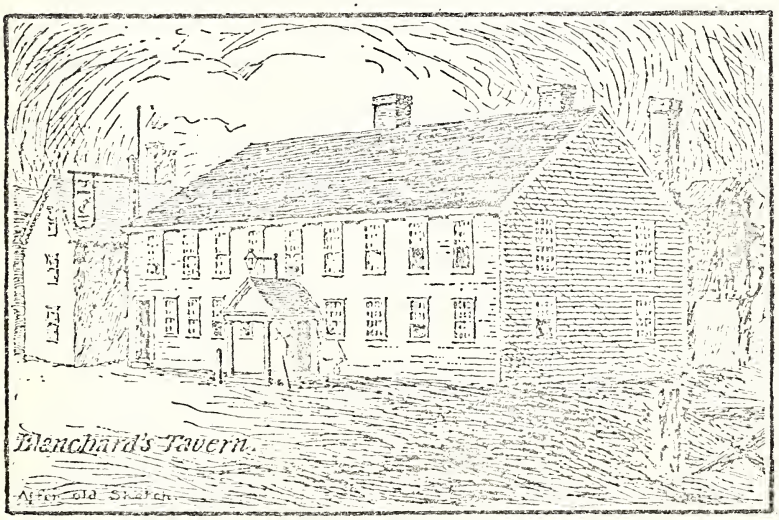
BY JOHN H. HOOPER.

[Read before the Medford Historical Society, November 21, 1904.]

Continued from Vol. VIII., No. 1.

THE BLANCHARD TAVERN.

This house was built about the year 1752 by Mr. Benjamin Parker, at one time treasurer of the town of Medford. By deed dated June 6, 1752, Mr. Jonathan



Tufts sold to Mr. Parker one-half acre of marshland, bounded easterly on the county road; southerly on land of Merrow; westerly on land of said Tufts, and northerly on Mystic river. This lot of land is the same as that

lately occupied by Messrs. Page & Curtin, and also that occupied by Mr. John Crowley. The whole property has been taken by the Metropolitan Park Commissioners for a parkway. The land described as that of Merrow is the same as that upon which now stands the paint shop in the possession of Mr. Nathaniel Ames. In the year 1753 Messrs. Ebenezer Merrow and Thomas Welsh were fined "for setting up a fence on the highway between said Merrow's dwelling house and Medford river, ten rods in length." This fence extended across the whole front of the Parker lot, completely shutting him off from the highway. It is perhaps not generally known that when the inhabitants of the town of Charlestown sold the lot of land upon which stands the Central Fire Station and the Symmes' buildings, they also sold with it "a two pole way leading down to the river above the upper side of the bridge, bounded easterly upon the Country Road 10½ poles." This sale by the town of Charlestown was the foundation of the claim of Mr. Merrow, but the two pole way had then become a part of the common highway and Mr. Merrow's encroachment made him liable to a fine. A part of this passage to the river was filled up in the year 1880 when the present stone bridge was built. The estate remained in the Parker family until the year 1776, when it was sold to Mr. Hezekiah Blanchard, and the house on the lot was called a dwelling house. None of the Parker family were innholders, and Mr. Blanchard did not take out a license as one until the year 1780. From the year 1753 to 1780, Mr. Blanchard was licensed as a retailer of liquors, and the record says that he kept his shop in the house of Mr. Benjamin Parker. After the purchase of this estate by Mr. Blanchard he improved the building by the addition of a dancing hall (the hall was in the second story in the corner next the river), calling it Union Hall. When this addition was made it is impossible to determine.

In the *Columbian Centinal* of Boston, September 3,

1796, the following advertisement appears: "Union Hall, Medford, is now completely fitted up for the reception of large companies, with every convenience to promote festivity and happiness, the house is furnished with the best of Wine, Porter and other Liquors and every kind of refreshment called for can be supplied, Tea, Coffee &c. provided either morning or evening and those who are fond of an afternoon's excursion for amusement and exercise can be accommodated to their minds, the distance from Boston is about 5 miles, a distance not so long as to occasion fatigue and long enough to promote exercise, the commands of the Public are respectfully requested and every exertion shall be made to give pleasure and satisfaction to every guest by their humble servant Hezekiah Blanchard, who also manufactures the best of Spirits and will sell them by wholesale or retail at reasonable prices."

During the latter days of the occupancy of this building as a tavern there was suspended from the ceiling in the centre of the dancing hall the model of a full rigged man of war (the *Chesapeake*), and upon its flag was inscribed the dying words of Commodore Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship." A sign post with a swinging sign and the inscription "Union Hall, H. Blanchard," with a foul anchor as its emblem, stood at the southerly end of the building. Prior to the year 1804, when Cradock bridge was first provided with a draw, the road and land in that vicinity was about three feet lower than at present, and on high courses of the tide it was not uncommon for people to float around in boats in the road and upon these premises. This house was one of the most popular houses in the vicinity of Boston, and many sleighing and dancing parties were among its guests. It was also a common rendezvous for the people of Medford, and all the current events of the day were discussed over a plentiful supply of Blanchard's own manufacture. On that part of the land adjoining the road and river was a grocery store and in the rear stood a small distil-

lery. Mr. Blanchard's last year as landlord was in the year 1800. (He died in the year 1803.) He was succeeded by his son, Hezekiah Blanchard, junior. Hezekiah, junior, died in the year 1818 and was succeeded by Messrs. Isaac W. Blanchard, Samuel Blanchard, and others. The Blanchard heirs sold the estate in the year 1833 to Mr. Joseph James, who in company with Mr. Milton James, established a lumber yard on the premises. A portion of the old tavern building was sold to Mr. Jacob Butters, who removed it to another location on Main street and fitted it up into a double dwelling house; it is now standing opposite the head of Mystic avenue and is numbered 133 and 135 Main street. The old tavern was the headquarters of the Medford and Boston Stage Coach, Samuel Blanchard, proprietor.

THE MEDFORD HOUSE.

This house stands upon land purchased in the year 1803 by Mr. Andrew Blanchard of Mr. Ebenezer Hall, 2d. It was part of a tract of land purchased by Colonel Royall of Mr. Jonathan Tufts in the year 1755, and devised by him to his daughter, Herriot Pepperell, and by her sold to Mr. Hall in the year 1800. The house was probably built by Mr. Blanchard in the year 1804. It was opened as a hotel in the year 1805, and was known as the Medford Hotel. Its first landlord was Mr. John Jaquith. He was succeeded by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Jaquith, and by Messrs. Seth Mayo, Rufus Frost, Samuel Kendall, Moses Jaquith, A. Proctor, and others. On May 11, 1835, a company of thirty-five gentlemen and one lady formed an association known by name of the Medford Hotel Association, for the purpose of purchasing certain lands and tenements situated in Medford, to be used and occupied as a hotel. The capital stock consisted of one hundred eighty-three shares, par value per share, one hundred dollars.

SHAREHOLDERS.

	No. of Shares.		No. of Shares.
Jonathan Brooks,	5	Thatcher Magoun,	10
Samuel Train,	10	Nathaniel H. Bishop,	10
Marcus Whitney,	10	Andrew Blanchard, Jr.,	5
Luther Angier,	10	Samuel Kidder,	5
Timothy Cotting,	5	Turell Tufts,	10
Galen James,	5	Isaac Sprague,	5
John Angier,	5	Francis R. Bigelow,	5
David Kimball,	5	John W. Mulliken,	5
Thatcher Magoun, Jr.,	5	Joseph and Milton James,	5
Henry Porter,	5	Jonathan Porter,	5
Joseph Manning, Jr.,	5	Waterman & Ewell,	2
George W. Porter,	5	Nathan Sawyer,	2
George L. Stearns,	5	Isaac and James Wellington,	2
Thomas R. Peck,	5	Jotham Stetson,	3
S. P. Heywood,	5	Isaac H. Haskins,	2
Dudley Hall,	5	James O. Curtis,	2
B. M. Clark,	1	Abner Bartlett,	1
Thomas H. Floyd,	3	Abigail Whitney,	5

Under this association, which had for its main purpose the keeping of a temperance house, the building was enlarged. In the upper story of the ell was a large and commodious dance hall. The first landlord under this new arrangement was Mr. Marcus Whitney, and he was succeeded by Messrs. David Carleton and James Bride. The movement for the keeping of a temperance house failed, and in the year 1845 the estate was sold to Mr. Augustus Baker, who kept the house for many years. He was succeeded by Messrs. A. J. Emerson, Peter A. Garvey, Daniel K. Emerson, Charles H. Day and J. F. Folsom. The house is at the present time under the management of F. M. Viles, and is known as the Medford Inn.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE.

On Main street, nearly opposite Royal street, stood a house called the Columbia House. It was first kept as a public house by Mr. Augustus Baker, who afterwards was landlord of the Medford House. At the time Mr. Baker purchased the Medford House, Mr. James Bride

was its landlord. When Mr. Baker took possession of that house, Mr. Bride removed to the Columbia House, vacated by Mr. Baker. The Columbia House was afterwards used as a private dwelling. A few years ago it was removed to a court, leading from Mystic avenue, and after being cut into two parts, was remodeled, and these are now used as tenement houses.

SIMPSON'S HOTEL.

The brick house standing on the north side of High street was built in the year 1756, by Mr. Thomas Seccomb, upon land purchased by Mr. Seccomb of Philip Carteret, the deed being dated May 20, 1755. It was formerly known as the Seccomb House. It was occupied for many years by Mr. David Simpson, and kept as a public house, and was then known as Simpson's Hotel. (Mr. Simpson opened this house as a public house about the year 1866.) It is now occupied by several departments of the city of Medford.

THE CANAL HOUSE.

This house stood upon the banks of the Middlesex Canal and at the northwest corner of Boston avenue and Arlington street. It was opened and chiefly used as a stopping place for persons employed in navigating the canal. Among its landlords were Messrs. Bowen Crehore, Darius Wait, Joseph Wyatt and Jeremiah Gilson, This house has been removed from its original location, remodeled into tenement houses, and these are now located at the foot of Canal street.

There were many persons licensed as innholders from the year 1690 to the year 1831, whose places of business cannot be located. It is hardly fair, however, to speak of such places as taverns, for they were only saloons for the sale of liquors, and the same may also be said of some of those previously mentioned.

The following is a list of persons licensed as innholders in Medford, from the year 1690 to the year 1831, both inclusive: —

Adams, Benjamin, 1756.

Bascom, Henry L., 1822, 1823.

Billings, Moses, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777.

Blanchard, Hezekiah, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800.

Blanchard, Hezekiah, Jr., 1801, 1802, 1803.

Blanchard, Hezekiah,* 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818.

Blanchard, Isaac W., 1819, 1820.

Blanchard, Samuel, 1829, 1830, 1831.

Bossee, Thomas, 1781.

Bradshaw, John, Jr.,† 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735.

Bradshaw, John, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1750 (part of the year), 1751, 1752, 1753.

Bradshaw, Mercy, 1753, 1755.

Bradshaw, Thomas, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789.

Brooks, James W., 1824, 1825.

Brooks, Thomas, 1785, 1786, 1787.

Crehore, Bowen, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820.

Curtis, Eliphaz, 1807.

Curtis, Lebeus, 1811.

Dexter, George B., 1826, 1827, 1828.

Dodge, William, 1769.

Doggett, Isaac, 1754.

Floyd, Hugh, 1754, 1755, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1770, 1771, 1772.

Floyd, Sarah, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748.

Francis, John, Jr., 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1726.

Francis, Capt. Thomas, 1783, 1784.

Frost, Rufus, 1811.

Goldthwait, Benjamin, 1760.

Goldthwait, Charity, 1761.

Hall, John, Jr., 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706.

Hall, John, Sr., 1696, 1700, 1701.

Hall, Stephen, 1697, 1698, 1699.

Hawkes, Jonathan, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758.

Hills, Ebenezer, 1773.

Hyde, James, 1818, 1819, 1820.

Jaquith, Elizabeth, 1808, 1809.

Jaquith, John, 1805, 1806.

Jaquith, Moses, 1826, 1827.

Johnson, Josiah, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810.

Jones, William, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767.

Kendall, Samuel, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831.

Kimball, John, 1754.

King, Isaiah, 1820.

Lathe, Francis, 1714.

Lealand, Abner, 1758, 1759.

Mayo, Seth, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818.

Mayo, Seth and Rufus Frost, 1810.

Mead, Israel, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763.

Moore, Augustus, 1768.

Peirce, Lydia, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1726.

Peirce, Nathaniel, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718.

Perham, Daniel, 1812, 1813.

Porter, Jonathan, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786.

Putnam, Ebenezer, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1821.

Rogers, Philip P., 1827.

Rookes, Richard, 1703.

*See Hezekiah Blanchard, Jr.

†John Bradshaw and John, Jr. one and the same person.

Scolly, Benjamin, 1738.
Seccomb, Peter, 1713, 1717.
Shaw, Benjamin, 1780.
Skinner, Jacob, 1821, 1822, 1823.
Stearns, Charles, 1824, 1825.
Stevens, Thomas, 1821.
Taylor, Timothy, 1755, 1756, 1757.
Turner, John, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753.
Tufts, James, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801.
Usher, Abijah, 1795, 1796, 1797.
Usher, Eleazer, 1798, 1799.
Usher, Robert, 1792, 1793.
Wade, Samuel, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1722, 1723, 1724.
Wait, Darius, 1813, 1814.
Walker, Edward, 1778, 1779.
Weston, Wyman, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805.
Whitmore, Francis, 1759.
Willis, Benjamin, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730.
Willis, Thomas, 1691, 1692, 1693.
Woodward, Daniel, 1690.
Wyatt, Samuel, 1819, 1820.

CHURCH RECORDS,—1713-1721.

The following list comprises the persons who were admitted to full communion in the church at Medford during the ministry of Rev. Aaron Porter.

In the church records, under date of November 18, 1751, Mr. Turell wrote that at that time only John Willis, Benjamin Teal, and Benjamin Parker "remained" as members.

1713, June 14, Stephen Francis, sen.
Stephen Willis, jun.
Isaac Farewell. Elizabeth Farewell, wife of Isaac.
Rebeccah, wife of William Willis.
1714, June 6, Susannah Porter, wife to Aaron Porter.
Nov. 21, John Tufts, sen.
1715, Jan. 2, Mary Leatherby, wife to Stephen Leatherby.
Feb. 13, Peter Wait. Sarah Wait, wife to Peter Wait.
Hannah Sargent, wife to Joseph Sargent.
May 8, Hannah Seccomb, wife to Peter Seccomb.
June 12, Hannah Larrence.
1716, April, John Willis.
Elizabeth Alberry, wife to John Alberry.
May 13, Ephraim Leatherby (dismissed).
1718, Mar. 16, Benjaminn Teal. Anna Teal, wife to Benjamin Teal.
April 27, Benjamin Parker.
Abigail Patten, wife to William Patten,
July 20, Rebeccah Willis, wife to Jno. Willis.
Oct. 12, Elizabeth Francis, wife to Jno. Francis.
Mary Parker, wife to Benjamin Parker.
1719, May 10, Jonathan Tufts, jun.
Sarah Tufts, wife to Jonathan Tufts.
1721, Oct. 15, John Grattan.

MEDFORD AMICABLE SINGING SOCIETY.

[Document on file in office of City Clerk of Medford, Massachusetts.]

We, the subscribers hereunto being desirous of better informing ourselves in the art of singing, do agree to form ourselves into a society for that purpose, to be known by the name of the Medford Amicable Singing Society, and we further agree to observe and be governed by the following articles:—

ART. 1ST. There shall be a chorister chosen by the society, whoes duty it shall be to lead and instruct the said society in the art of singing to the best of his abilities, and we on our part agree to be under the said Chorister's direction in all our performances of musick, with an intent to make ourselves as respectable as posable in the object of our undertaking.

ART. 2D. There shall be three meetings in each week of said society for four weeks from sunday next, to be held on Tuesday, Thursday and sunday evenings, and we each of us agree to attend such meetings punctually unless some unforseen circumstance should take place which shall make such meeting very inconveniant for us, and we further agree to do every thing in our power to unite, encourage, cherish, strengthen & harmonize said society, and promote the intentions of the institution — and after the expiration of the four weeks, we will meet at such times as a majority of the society shall from time to time agree upon.

ART. 3D. We each of us agree to set in the singing seats in the Medford meeting house every Sunday for one year from the date of these articles, when we can conveniently attend public worship, unlefs on particular occasions it shall be excusable to set elsewhere in said meeting house, provided however, the expenses which will necessarily arise in carrying the intentions of said society into effect, can be defrayed without any expense to any individual of said society other than their time.

ART. 4TH. there shall be a standing committee chosen for the purpose of selecting such tunes as the society will perform in the meeting house generally, also for the purpose of selecting the tunes to be sung each sunday.

ART. 5TH. There shall be a committee chosen to wait on Doct^r^ Osgood to request him to favour the society with the Psalms & Hymns he intends reading on sundays, in each week preceeding sunday as early in the week as he can with convenience.

ART. 6TH. There shall be a committee chosen for the purpose of giving invitations to persons who are singers, who may hereafter come into town to reside, that the said committee may Judge will be advantagious to the said society, and it is to be understood to be the wish of said society that no singer now belonging or living in Medford shall be invited into this society by any member thereof other than what may be expressly authorized by these articles — but notwithstanding this article, it is not intended to prevent any member from asking his friend into the society occasionally as they may have chance to call on them, provided they do not belong in Town.

ART. 7TH. On a proposition being made to admit into the society any singer belonging to town, such proposition having the support of two thirds of the members of said society present at any of their stated meetings, the person so proposed and supported, shall be notified by the secratary immediately of the vote of invitation stating also, if they accept the invitation, where they are requested to meet the society.

ART. 8TH. It is requested that in case any circumstance should happen that any member should wish to leave the society, that he would make his request known to the secratary of said society that they may honourably vote him a discharge.

ART. 9TH. Any member conducting himself improperly in the Judgment of the society it shall be in the power of the majority to excommunicate him, and he,

when so excommunicated by a vote of the majority, shall not be admitted into the society.

ART. 10. There shall be a secratary chosen whose duty it shall be to keep in a Book, to be kept for the use of the society, a record of the proceedings of the society, and make a record of each members name belonging to the society, and to draw all orders on the Treasurer, which the said society may direct.

ART. 11. There shall be a treasurer chosen whose duty it shall be to receive all monies paid for the use of the society, and to pay over the same to the order of the secratary as aforesaid, also to keep a record of all monies received as aforesaid also of all monies paid out and for what paid for.

ART. 12. The foregoing articles shall be subject to revision at all times when two thirds of the members of said society shall think proper.

X 699369

Accepted March 15, 1815.

Gershom Tufts
Gabriel Fullerton
Henry Withington
Ephraim Bailey
James T. Floyd
James Tufts
Patrick Roach
Elias Tufts
Sam[l] Phelps
Henry Todd
Thomas Calf
Edward Bradbury
William Butters
Daniel Copland
James T. Floyd, Jr.
Jon[a] Harrington
James Francis, 2d.
Andrew Perkins
Samuel D. Hadley
Seth Mayo
Darius Wait
Benjamin Floyd, 3d.
Dexter Blodget

LADIES.

Charity Fullerton
Anna Blodget
Rebecca Floyd

The forgoing is a copy of the constitution M. A. Singing society, with the names subscribed, and the following is a list of names who have had billets of invitation to Join the society by the unanimous vote of the said society, who have accepted the invitation as we the subscribers understand. Namely

	LADIES.
Benjamin Pratt, Jr.	Miss Perkins
John Kimball	Emaline Wyman
Nath[l] Fessenden	Sally Baldwin
James W. Brooks	Sally Gleason
John Phipps	Esther W. Merrill
Mr. Fisk	Tryphena Tufts
Galen James	Nancy Clark
Thos. Floyd	Mariah Butterfield
Levi Frost	Esther Tufts
George Brown	Eliza Withington
Noah Kimball	Almyra Turner
	S Turner

making in all forty nine

12 Tenor
22 Bass
15 Trible

49

To the selectmen of the Town of Medford

Gentlemen —

We the subscribers, a committee chosen from the within named M. A. S. society for the purpose of making a statement, of the intentions and situation of said society as well as a statement of the assistance they think they must have to enable them to carry their intentions into execution; beg leave to state to you gentlemen, that the society think that, in case they carry into effect their intentions agreeing with the principles of the foregoing constitution, they will want at least fifty dollars, and it is further calculated that it is actually necessary to have twenty five dollars immediately, as it is found necessary under existing circumstances to procure one and a half dozen of singing books of the eleventh Edition of the village harmony, which probably will cost fifteen dollars, and that we want room & lights, beside other expences which will occur unavoidably which we think must certainly take the remaining ten dollars so that sum of twenty five dollars will probably satisfy for the expenses of said society till they may want to meet

for practice next fall as existing circumstances of late has made the formation of the said society very deficult, it must be believed that the undertakers and supporters in pursuing and establishing the principles and organizing the said society thus far, have had a task which ought to excuse them from all further trouble in obtaining the assistance requested: other than making it known to the citizens of Medford aforesaid. We therefore with confidence, rest assured that the gentlemen composing the board of selectmen to whom we submit the above statements will leave nothing undone that they with propriety can do to procure the amount of the said society's request, and in time to facilitate their undertaking.

Medford, March 20th 1815.

Gentlemen, with due respect we remain your ob^{t} Serv^{ts}

E. BAILEY
GERSHOM TUFTS } *Medford Amicable Singing Societies Committee.*

GENEALOGY OF THE FRANCIS FAMILY, 1645-1903.

CONTRIBUTED BY CHARLES S. YOUNG, NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

With additions from an annotated copy of the genealogy, by Wyman, from the library of Wm. H. Whitmore of Boston.

1 RICHARD FRANCIS of Cambridge; m. Alice ——; b. 1609; children: —

1–2 Stephen; b, Feb. 7, 1645.
3 Sarah; b. Dec. 4, 1646; m. John Squire.
4 John; b. Jan. 4, 1650; m. Lydia Cooper.

Richard d. March 24, 1687, aged about 81. This would make the date of his birth about 1606. Consequently he must have come from some foreign country previous to 1645, the date of the birth of his first child.

1–2 STEPHEN FRANCIS; m. Hannah Hall, daughter of Thomas of Cambridge, Dec. 27, 1670, who d. April 2, 1683. He then married Hannah Dickson, Sept. 16, 1683; d. Sept. 24, 1719; children: —

2–5 Hannah; b. Sept. 28, 1671; d. June 17, 1677.
5½ Lydia; m. Nathaniel Peirce.

6 Stephen; b. Aug. 15, 1674.
7 Hannah; b. June 18, 1677; d. young.
8 Hannah; b. April 7, 1680.
9 John (called Jr., 1723); m. Elizabeth Frost, daughter of John of Cambridge, Sept. 13, 1705.

1-4 JOHN FRANCIS (called John, Sr., 1722), who d. Jan. 3, 1728; m. Lydia Cooper, Jan. 5, 1688, who d. Aug. 24, 1725, aged 63 years; children:—
4-9½ John; b. Oct. 10, 1688; d. young.
10 John; b. Feb. 17, 1690.
11 Stephen; b. Nov. 2, 1691.
12 Nathaniel; b. about 1692; named in divis. of his father's estate.
13 Samuel; b. Jan. 17, 1696.
14 Anna; b. Nov. 2, 1697; m. Benj. Dana July 23, 1724.
15 Joseph; b. Jan. 5, 1700; m. Elizabeth Harris.
16 Ebenezer; b. Oct. 30, 1701; d. March 3, 1702.
17 Lydia; b. April 20, 1703; m. Joseph Tufts, Jan. 2, 1727.
18 Ebenezer; b. March 25, 1708; d. Feb. 2, 1727.

4-10 JOHN FRANCIS (called John 3d, 1722); m. Dorothy ——. She died Sept. 25, 1737, aged 33; he d. Aug. 31, 1750; children:—
10-18½ Mary; b. Jan. 26, 1732, died early.
18*a* John, who m. Jane Teel (widow of Samuel); he d. 1786; his wife d. 1800.
18*b* Dorothy, who m. Ephraim Roberts of Gloucester prior to 1752.

4-11 STEPHEN FRANCIS, blacksmith, is mentioned in his brother Ebenezer's will (18). Stephen is the one who m. Love, widow of Josiah Wyman of Woburn, July 14, 1740. He died July 13, 1771. His wife d. June 22, 1767; children:—
11-19 Stephen; b. March 7, 1741; d. June 26, 1749.
Seth; b. Jan. 14, 1744; d. Oct. 31, 1791.

4-12 NATHANIEL FRANCIS; m. Sarah Whitmore, May 16, 1723, and 2d, Ann Cutter, widow of Samuel, March 31, 1743. He d. Sept. 2, 1764; children:—
12-21 Nathaniel; b. Jan. 6, 1732.
22 Benjamin; b. Nov. 11, 1734.
23 Richard; b. Jan. 2, 1736. (Soldier, 1757.)
23½ William; bap. Feb. 6, 1737.

4-13 SAMUEL FRANCIS; m. Mary ——, who died April 21, 1774. He d. Sept. 29, 1775; children:—

13–*a* Mary; m. William Tufts.
30 John; m. Deborah.†
b Lyd a; m. ——— Blunt.
c Rebecca; m. 1st, Ichabod Tufts; 2d, Aaron Blanchard.
24 Anna; b. Nov. 28, 1726; m. Josiah Dixon, June 16, 1748. She was burned to death May 19, 1771.
25 Samuel; b. Jan., 1728; d. Oct. 15, 1775.
26 Sarah; bap. Oct. 26, 1729; b. in Charlestown Oct. 11, 1729; m. Josiah Smith of Lexington, Nov. 15, 1750; d. April 27, 1757.

4–15 Joseph Francis; m. Elizabeth Harris in Bradford, Dec. 18, 1735. He died Feb. 1, 1749, and his widow d. Dec. 2, 1786; children: —
15–26½ Elizabeth*; b. Nov. 7, 1736 (single 1763; school mistress).
27 Lydia; b. Dec. 12, 1737 (single 1763, of Boston).
28 Joseph; b. July 12, 1741; m. Elizabeth Usher, May 15, 1764. He served at Prospect Hill during the Revolution.

13–30 John Francis, Jun., who d. April 2, 1776, had by wife Deborah†: —
30–31 Manning; b. Nov. 20, 1748; d. Sept. 6, 1749.
32 Phebe; b. May 25, 1753.
33 Deborah; b. April 21, 1755; m. John Lagood, Feb. 9, 1755.
34 Sarah; b. May 22, 1757.
35 John; b. April 6, 1760.
36 David; b. June 23, 1764.
37 Mary; b. May, 1767.

38 Ebenezer had by his wife, Rachel, widow of Ebenezer Tufts, whom he m. Nov. 15, 1733,
38–39 Susanna; b. Nov. 28, 1734; m. Sam'l Cutter, April 28, 1757.
40 Abigail; b. Oct., 1736.
41 Lucy; b. March, 1739.
42 Sarah; b. June 6, 1741; m. Thomas Wyer of Charlestown, March 8, 1756.
43 Ebenezer; b. Dec. 22, 1744.
44 William; b. April 20, 1746.
45 Thomas; b. July 15, 1748; m. Susanna Hill, July 11, 1771, in Cambridge.
46 Aaron; b. Feb. 16, 1751.
47 John; b. Sept. 28, 1753.
Ebenezer; d. July 16, 1774.

*Known in Medford as "Ma'am Betty;" d. in Medford Jan. 25, 1829. [Ed.] †Carter [Ed.].

12–21 NATHANIEL, JR.; m. Phebe Frost, daughter of Thomas, of Charlestown, April 12, 1751; children: —

21–48 Nathaniel; b. Oct. 13, 1752.
49 Jonathan; b. Jan. 27, 1755.
50 Stephen; b. July 25, 1757.
51 Joseph; b. Aug. 8, 1759.
52 Phebe; b. Sept. 13, 1761.
53 Thomas; b. May 3, 1763.
54 Caleb; b. March 8, 1766.
55 Joshua; b. July, 1767; d. in Boston, Feb., 1812.

12–22 BENJAMIN FRANCIS; m. 1st, Lydia Converse (published in Charlestown, March 11, 1757), who d. Jan., 1788; 2d, Sarah Hall, Oct. 20, 1768, and d. June 5, 1798; children: —

22–56 Benjamin; b. Sept. 6, 1759; d. in Baltimore.
57 James.
58 William; lived in Newburyport.
59 Convers; b. July 14, 1766; lived in Wayland.
60 Ebenezer.
61 Simon.
62 Nathaniel.
63 Stephen.
64 Sarah; m. John Bound of Middletown.
65 Lydia; m. Job. Wyeth of Cambridge.

11–23 RICHARD FRANCIS, by his wife, Hannah Winship, daughter of Samuel of Lexington, whom he m. March 20, 1760, had: —

23–66 Richard; b. Dec. 16, 1760.
67 Loring; b. June 7, 1762.
68 Samuel; b. Aug. 26, 1764.
69 Daniel; b. June 25, 1766.

22–59 CONVERS FRANCIS; m. Susanna Rand, May 11, 1788, who d. May 7, 1814; children: —

James; b. June 12, 1789; lived at Wayland.
Susanna; b. Oct. 7, 1790; m. J. K. Frothingham of Charlestown.
Mary; b. May 29, 1793; m. Warren Preston; d. Sept. 21, 1847.
Convers; b. Nov. 9, 1795, of Harvard College.
Lydia; b. Feb. 11, 1802; m. David L. Childs. She was noted as a novelist and an abolitionist.

15–28 JOSEPH FRANCIS and ELIZABETH USHER, daughter of Hezekiah and Jane (Greenleaf); m. May 15, 1764; children: —

Joseph.
Elizabeth (married Tower).
Mary (unmarried).
John (kept a grocery store on Eliot street, Boston).
Thomas Dakin (kept grocery store Pleasant street, Boston.) b. Oct. 6, 1785.

THOMAS DAKIN FRANCIS; m. Martha Everly Wise, in Boston, April 10, 1805 Children: —
Joseph; (died in infancy).
Martha; b. Dec. 18 (?) 1808; m. Francois Lecompte.
Mary Elizabeth; b. April 24, 1810; m. Isaac Groves.
Rebecca; b. Feb. 17, 1812; m. Noah Porter.
George Washington; b. Feb. (?) 1814; m. Fannie Jones.*
Susan† Blood; b. Aug. 21, 1817; m. Oliver Wales.
Deborah; b. March 10, 1820; m. Lyman Senter.
Thomas; b. Feb. 26, 1822; m. Marilla L. G. Shaw (married son living).
Ann Sharp; b. March 6, 1824 (unmarried).
Daniel Sharp; b. April 1, 1826 (twin brother died in infancy); m. Sarah Sampson (no children).

MARY ELIZABETH FRANCIS; m. Isaac Groves, Nov. 5, 1834; children: —
Charles Alfred Groves; b. Aug. 31, 1832; m. Elizabeth Lord.
Elizabeth Augusta; b. May 27, 1837; m. Erastus Talbot Colburn; no children.
Martha Francis; b. April 24, 1839; m. Austin Valancourt Tilton.
Anna Francis; b. Feb. 6, ; m. Charles Sanderson Young.

ELIZABETH AUGUSTA GROVES; m. Erastus Talbot Colburn; children: —
Grace Talbot; b. Aug. 8, 1869.
George Erastus; b. June 7, 1873; d. Aug. 31, 1874.
Helen Elizabeth; b. April 12, 1876.
Mary Francis; b. May 3, 1877.

MARTHA FRANCIS GROVES; b. April 24, 1839; m. Austin Valancourt Tilton; children: —
Mary Stearns; b. July 9, 1874; d. Aug. 25, 1876.

ANNA FRANCIS GROVES; m. Charles Sanderson Young; d. April 4, 1882. Left daughter, Anna Martha; b. March 6, 1882.

*There may be two sons.

†Susan Blood (Francis) *Wales* is still in good health, and from her I have obtained the above information about her grandfather, Joseph Francis' children, and her father, Thomas Dakin Francis, and his descendants. C. S. Y.

STRANGERS IN MEDFORD, (Continued from Vol. 8, No. 1).

Names.	From. Date.	Warned out.	Remarks.
McCordy, John* Mary (wife)	Woburn, abt. May 16, 1755	Dec. 1, 1755	Tenants of Wm. Falkner.
McDonald, James Eleanor (wife) James } children Eleanor }	Chester, N. H., July 10, 1762	Aug. 30, 1762	In house of Wm. McClinton. (McClintock).
McJarell, Jacke	From Ireland, later from Londonderry, N.E. Dec. 19, 1763		Journeyman. In employ of Joseph Thompson.
McKeen, Sarah (widow)	Bedford, N. H., Sept. 6, 1761	May 14, 1762	In house of James Tufts, Jr.; thence to house of Sam'l Tufts, Sept. 13, 1761.
Mead, Isreal, tailor. wife and two children	Watertown, May 3, 1756		Tenant of Col. Royal. On farm late of Jona. Tufts, deceased.
Mead, John		Jan. 30, 1791	
Nathaniel		Jan. 30, 1791	
Mears, Mary	Boston, Aug. 10, 1755		Age 11. In family of John Bishop.
Mills, Samuel		Aug. 31, 1797	
Mitchell, John	Londonderry, Apr. or May, 1756	Nov. 27, 1756	Note — "Not to be found."
More, Augustus Abigail (wife) "Eatham" (son)	Sudbury, July 20, 1768		Tenant at Tavern House owned by Col. Royall.

Mullen, Arthur	Littleton, spring of 1756	July 30, 1756	
Mary (wife)			
Seven children			
Mullet, Elizabeth	Charlestown, Mar. 1, 1764	Dec. 3, 1764	"Laborer" in house of Tim° Tufts.
Mundon, Mary	From Almshouse, Boston, July 2, 1756		Age 7. Servant in house of W^m. Tufts.
Murphy, Mary		Aug. 10, 1777	In family of John Darling.
Nathaniel (a servant)			See Benjamin Peirce.
Newhall, Calvin	Lynn, Sept. 8, 1764		Journeyman in family of Saml. Tilton.
Newman, David	Lynn, Feb. 2, 1764		Journeyman in family of Saml. Tilton.
Newman, Mehitebel†	Boston, abt. May 15, 1759	Nov. 21, 1759	Child in family of Tho. Burdet.
Nutting, Mary	Groton, Apr. 18, 1770		In tavern of Hugh Floyd.
Nutting, Mirriam	Pepperell, Aug. 25, 1766	May 16, 1767	In family of Stephen Hall, Jr.
Oakes, Simon	Worcester, Feb., 1765‡	Aug. 26, 1765	
Rhoda (wife)			
Simon (child)			
Ober, Samuel	Boston, Feb. 1762 and March 12, 1762	Nov. 29, 1762.	In house of Benj. Peirce.
Lettice,§ (wife)			
Ochterlony, Alexander	Boston, Aug. 1, 1769		In house of Joseph Thompson
Gilbert	Boston, Aug. 1, 1769		In house of Joseph Thompson
O'Danell, Ralph		Aug. 31, 1797	
Orrel, Rosannah	Boston, Jan. 5, 1762		4 yrs. old. In family of Jacob Hall.

* McCurdy. † Numan. ‡ "The two first of which." § Lettes.

HIGH STREET ABOUT 1820.

Mr. Elijah B. Smith, who was born in Medford, April 4, 1813, and died in that city, August 16, 1903, wrote, just before his death, a few recollections of the old homesteads in West Medford which were standing in his boyhood, and his notes form the basis of this article. H. T. W.

ABOUT a hundred rods from Weir bridge, on the north side of High street was a small house owned by Spencer Bucknam, occupied by a Mr. Peirce, afterward by Isaac Greenleaf for a few years, and then torn down. Mr. Greenleaf lived afterward on Fulton street.

On the south side of the street was the Payson farm of some fifty acres. The house and other buildings were a few rods from the Middlesex Canal. Elijah Smith and family occupied this place from 1810 to 1830. Mr. Smith was born in Lexington, Massachusetts. He was six years old when the battle of Lexington occurred, and he had a distinct remembrance of the event. The Payson farm being so near to the canal bridge, Mr. Smith's house was free and open to passengers taking the boats.

Over the bridge crossing the canal lived Thomas Calfe, the gardener for Peter C. Brooks. This house was on the corner of Grove street.

An eighth of a mile further east lived Miss Rebecca Brooks—"Aunt Becky." Robert Caldwell lived in her house and carried on the farm. This house was remodelled and used by Mrs. T. P. Smith for a boarding school in the fifties. The school was known as Mystic Hall Seminary for Young Ladies, and was very popular in its day.

Nearly opposite lived Miss Rebecca's brother Caleb, on the present site of the railroad station. One of the first station agents of the Boston and Lowell railroad at West Medford lived there afterward. He was known as "Dontey" Green. This house was destroyed by the great tornado.

A few rods beyond lived Eleazar Usher, in the house owned by his brother-in-law, Leonard Bucknam. "Uncle Leonard" was the keeper of the almshouse.

Opposite lived Major Gershom Teel and afterward Captain Joseph Wyatt. This house, occupied quite recently by Mr. William J. Cheney, is standing in 1905. Just below the Usher house lived Deacon Amos Warren. Warren street was cut through the deacon's estate and named in his honor. Later Mr. Reed, father of Rebecca Reed, whose story of ill treatment brought about the destruction of the nunnery at Charlestown, lived in the Warren house.

Just beyond Whitmore brook, on the north side of the street, lived Captain Samuel Teel. This house is standing (1905) on the westerly corner of Brooks street. A few rods east — on the easterly corner of Allston street as now built—was a house occupied by Stephen Symmes, who afterward moved to the west side of Mystic pond. The next occupant was Thomas Huffmaster, who was killed during the tornado of 1850. The site is now owned by the heirs of John H. Norton, whose wife was a daughter of Mr. Huffmaster.

About half a mile farther east, in the colonial mansion which still beautifies the street, resided Master Kendall, the teacher of the town school. After him came Mr. Stickney, Rev. Caleb Stetson and Jonathan Brooks, who formerly lived in the ancient dwelling still standing at the corner of Woburn street. Both these houses are owned by the estate of Miss Lucy Ann Brooks, daughter of Jonathan. The mansion crowns the second slope of Ma'am Simonds hill, which in early days was called Bishop's hill, being dignified by a separate name in honor of the Bishop family who were large land owners between Woburn and Allston streets.

Directly opposite the old Jonathan Brooks house dwelt Jeduthan Richardson, in a very ancient house which seems destined soon to vanish before the march of modern improvement. Edward L. Staniels, who married Mr. Richardson's daughter, succeeded him.

On the easterly corner of Woburn street was the house and farm of James Wyman. Benjamin Noyes, gunsmith,

lived there for a few years, and the premises were next leased for ten years to Elijah Smith. The house long since disappeared, but the old cellar can still be seen.

Mr. Wyman would never sell the land, and often came to walk over the broad acres, getting pleasure enough from these excursions to pay for the lack of income. He died in Boston when over ninety years old.

A few feet from this house was the house and stable of Joseph Wyman, the stage driver between Medford and Boston. His father owned the Russell farm on Winthrop street.

Henry Weir and family, and later Edwin Johnson, lived a little further down the hill. The Joseph Wyman house is standing, but the Weir house made way for the house of Milton F. Roberts on the easterly corner of High street court.

"Ma'am Simonds hill" was named in honor of Mrs. Joshua Simonds who with her daughters "Nabby" and Pamelia kept a dame school for many years in the house on the north side of High street. It used to be sheltered from the street by large lilac bushes which grew on the slope between the sidewalk and the roadway. A face wall has been built and the sidewalk lowered, which adds to the comfort of the pedestrian and detracts from the picturesqueness of the house.

Next below was the old Putnam tavern, and beyond, the home of Minot Richardson, whose daughter married Augustus Baker, the proprietor of the Medford House. This house stood on the edge of the roadway, but has been moved back.

John Wade owned the house where Mr. George H. Bean the florist lives now. Major Wade's tannery was just east of this house, and family tradition says that he built the last named dwelling and two others opposite for his operatives.

Mr. A. D. Puffer's mansion, remodelled and moved back from the street, was the home of Major Samuel Swan and his son Joseph. This house was originally the

Ebenezer Brooks mansion. Previous to 1812 the house was occupied by his half brother, Captain Caleb Brooks, who was guardian of his nephew Ebenezer.

Jonathan Porter's house, a few years ago demolished, was the home of William Furness. This house was formerly the residence of Parson Turell. The next and nearest neighbor was "Cherry" Bucknam, so called because he made such excellent cherry rum. This house made way for Grace Church rectory. Next came the house of William Roach and, beyond, the Samuel Train house. This house was once the property of one Mr. Wyman, who preceded Mrs. Rowson as the proprietor of the famous select school for girls.

GUSTAVUS FISHER GUILD.

1859-1904.

The Medford Historical Society has lost another one of its members, who, though not taking an active part in its work, was always interested in the things for which the society stands.

Gustavus Fisher Guild was born in Canton, Mass., July 25, 1859, of old colonial stock. He was the son of Horace Guild, Jr., and Mary C. Jones. His great-grandfather, Major Aaron Guild of South Dedham, participated in the battle of April 19, 1775, leaving his plough and oxen in the furrow and arriving at the scene of action in time to aid in firing upon the British as they retreated. He saw other service in the Indian and Revolutionary Wars. Mr. Guild's descent from John Guild, who came from Scotland to Dedham in 1636, is John[1], Samuel[2], Nathaiel[3], Aaron[4], Joel[5], Horace[6], Horace[7].

He received his early education in the grammar and high schools of his native town, afterward taking a four years' high school course at the Bridgewater Normal School. He was always an eager, earnest student, and he supplemented his normal school training by several

courses at the Harvard Summer School, pursuing history, modern languages and physical culture, in all of which branches he was an enthusiast.

Mr. Guild began his work as a teacher immediately on graduating from Bridgewater, in 1880, filling, most acceptably, positions in several of our large towns, and received rapid promotions. He was in charge of a school in Marblehead when he received a call, in 1886, to one of the large boys' schools in Boston, the Brimmer School. Here he labored faithfully and conscientiously for nearly eighteen years, a good friend and wise counsellor to his pupils, and a great favorite among his fellow teachers, who held him in great esteem on account of his many sterling qualities.

In addition to his regular employment during the day, he taught in the evening schools, being principal of the Lincoln, and, later, of the Franklin Evening School. His executive ability and his untiring devotion to his work accomplished marvellous results, and the school under his charge ranked very high among the evening schools of Boston.

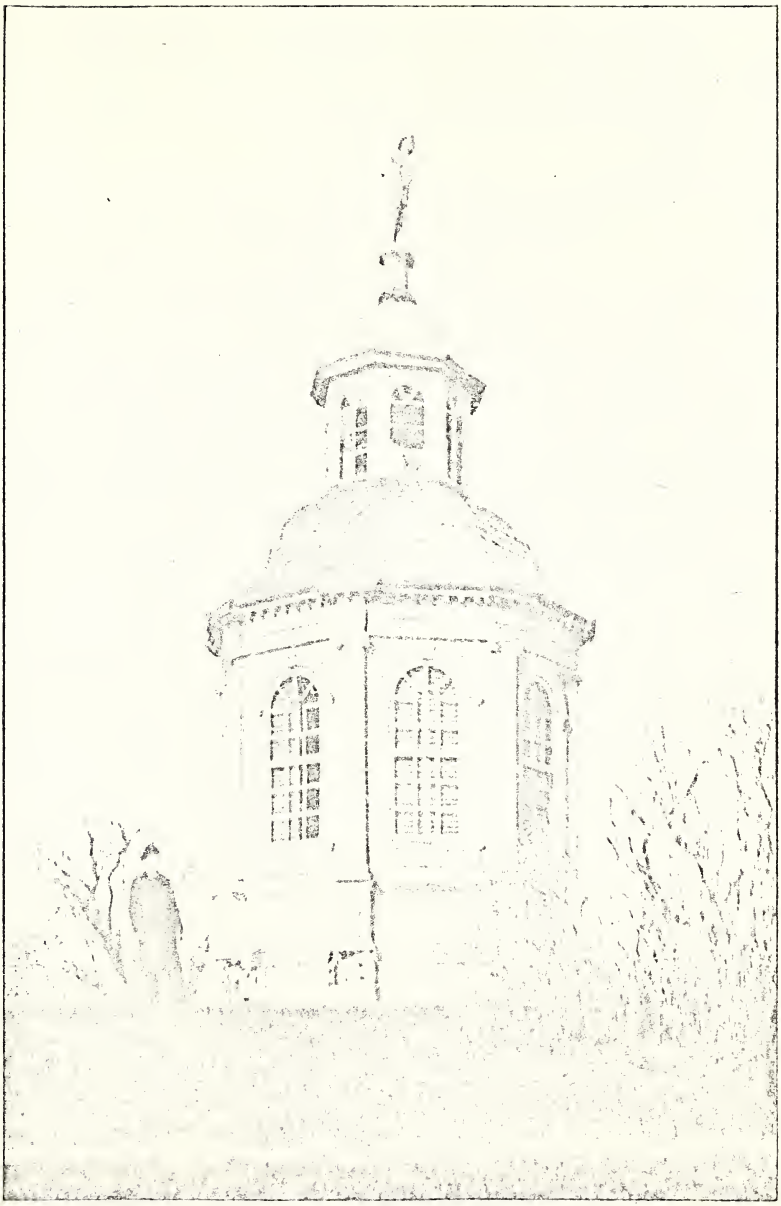
In our own city he has served on the school board, and was a zealous and valued worker on the parish committee of the First Parish Church.

Mr. Guild was a member of several educational clubs of Boston, a member of the Blue Hill Lodge of Masons, and also of Boston Commandery of Knights Templars.

He passed away at his home, 31 College avenue, Medford, August 23, 1904, aged forty-five years. His life was comparatively short, but "we live in *deeds, not years.*" He has "fought the good fight;" he has "finished his course;" he has "kept the faith." May he receive the "crown of righteousness." ELLA L. BURBANK.

ERRATA.

On Page 30 of this issue, under Simpson's Hotel, in the third and fourth lines, read Andrew Hall, instead of Philip Carteret; and April 29, instead of May 20.



SUMMER HOUSE, ROYALL ESTATE, MEDFORD.

The Medford Historical Register.

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THE LOYALISTS OF MEDFORD.

BY GRACE L. SARGENT.

[Read before the Medford Historical Society, April 17, 1905.]

THE loyalists represented the conservative and aristocratic element in colonial politics. Many of them bore names that had been connected with the royal government for several generations. They had a firm conviction that "the powers that be" were in the right and that the existing order of things could not be overthrown by a parcel of rebels, as they considered their opponents. The result of the siege of Boston and its evacuation by the British was a great blow to them. Through the hard winter of 1775–76 upward of a thousand of them had been shut up in Boston, whither they had fled for protection, exposed to hunger, cold and the loathsome disease small pox. The versatile Burgoyne, leaving for a while his complaints against his brother chiefs, sought to enliven that dreary winter by organizing plays which were performed in Faneuil Hall, "the cradle of liberty." One farce "The Blockade of Boston," in which Washington was caricatured, was said to be his own production. Washington remarked that it might turn out a tragedy. His words were justified when the British awoke one morning in March to find Dorchester Heights occupied by the enemy and their own position no longer tenable. On the seventeenth of March, 1776, the obnoxious British soldiers left Boston to the triumphant Americans, and with them went more than a thousand loyalists, including men, women, and children. Sabine says, " Of members of the Council, commissioners, officers of the

customs and other officials, there were one hundred and two; of clergymen, eighteen; of merchants and other persons who resided in Boston, two hundred and thirteen; of farmers, mechanics and traders, three hundred and eighty-two." Most of these found new homes in Halifax; some few went to England or to colonies belonging to Great Britain, but all had to commence life anew, exiled from their native land, and many of them stripped of the greater part of their property.

The Americans now found time to formulate laws against the loyalists. Van Tyne says "In Massachusetts a very perfect piece of machinery was at once invented for weeding out the Tories. The selectmen of each town were to 'warn a meeting' of the inhabitants. Some person firmly attached to the American cause was to be chosen by ballot. The person thus elected was charged with the duty of laying before the courts evidence to prove the inimical character of any inhabitant whom the freeholders charged with favoring the British cause. The Selectmen were to make a list of men who had shown Tory sympathies since the Battle of Lexington. Any one present at the meeting might suggest a name to the moderator or chairman. This name was added to the list if a majority of those present so voted. The completed list was given to two or more justices of the peace who issued warrants for the arrest of the proscribed persons." The first test law of Massachusetts, dated May 1, 1776, was among the earliest passed by any of the colonies; it was general in its application, affecting all males over sixteen. It obliged people to swear that the war was just and necessary on the part of the colonies, that they would not aid the British in any way, but would use their best power and ability to defend the American colonies. The refusal to subscribe to this oath made the offender subject to trial by jury as an enemy to his country and if found guilty he could neither hold office nor vote. If he were a minister, schoolmaster, or a governor of Harvard college he was to lose his salary.

The second test law, January (?), 1778, affected persons suspected of being inimical (except mandamus councillors who had accepted office and all who since April 19, 1775, had joined the enemy or enlisted men for his service — these were not even allowed to take the oath.) Anyone under this law found guilty of refusing to subscribe the test oath was to be committed to jail (he to pay the costs) and sent to British territory within forty days. If he returned, he incurred the penalty of death. The other laws passed in 1778 affected specific classes, members of the General Assembly, civic and military officers, attorneys at law, so that virtually a loyalist lawyer was debarred from the practice of his profession.

Massachusetts passed one law restricting freedom of speech, February 4, 1777, under the title "A law or the punishment of crimes below the degree of treason and misprison of treason," which was directed especially against those who censured the Declaration of July 4, 1776. The penalty attached to such a crime was a fine not to exceed £50 nor to be less than 20s. or confinement in jail.

April 9, 1777, there was passed "An Act to prevent the waste of the estates of loyalists leaving estate of £20 or more within the state." Under this Act the Judges of Probate were authorized to appoint agents for such estates, preference being given to the principal creditor provided he were not a relative. The agent was to take possession of the goods and estate of the absentee as if he were administrator of a deceased person's estate, to file an inventory and render accounts of his doings from time to time as ordered by the Judge of Probate. The wife of the absentee, if she remained, was entitled to have the use of one-third of the real estate.

An Act to prevent the return to the state of certain persons therein named was passed in 1778 and included the names of Isaac Royall and his son-in-law, Sir William Pepperell. Any one named in this Act having the temerity to return might be arrested and put into jail,

transported to some province of Great Britain at his own expense if possible, otherwise at the expense of the state. If he persisted in returning after such banishment, death without benefit of clergy would be the punishment of his crime.

Two Acts to confiscate were passed April 30, 1779; one entitled "An Act to confiscate the estates of certain persons commonly called absentees;" the other, "An Act to confiscate the estates of certain notorious conspirators against the government." All debts due before April 19, 1775, were to be paid; the wife or widow was to have the use of one-third of the personal estate and her dower in the real estate set off.

An Act passed in 1781 empowered commissioners for the different counties to make sale of the estates of absentees named in the two foregoing Acts. The commissioners for the County of Middlesex were James Prescott, Joseph Hosmer and Samuel Thacher, and by them were sold the estate of Joseph Thompson of Medford and certain estate in Medford, the property of one Charles Ward Apthorp of Boston (?).

The absentees of Medford were few in number; in fact, two only, Isaac Royall and Joseph Thompson, resided here. Both were descended from the early settlers; Isaac Royall from William Ryall who first settled at Salem, having a large grant of land called Ryall Side (a name still applied to a part of Beverly), and who early removed to Maine; Joseph Thompson, from James Thompson who came to Charlestown (1630) and who subsequently became one of the founders of Woburn. Daniel Thompson, the "martyr hero" of Woburn who fell at the Battle of Lexington, and Benjamin Thompson, better known as Count Rumford, descended from the same stock.

Isaac Royall was born on the island of Antigua, 1719, and was the son of Isaac and Elizabeth Royall. It may be inferred from various items in the account of Jacob Royall, the executor of his father's will, that young Isaac,

together with a brother William and his sister Penelope, were sent to New England to be educated. Jacob seems to have acted as his brother's agent until he came to Charlestown, even making the purchase of the Usher estate, of which the present Royall house and grounds is only a very small part. The intention of Isaac Royall, senior, seems to have been to found an estate that should descend in regular succession after the English fashion, and perpetuate the name of Royall for several generations; for after dividing his Antiguan property equally between his two remaining children, Isaac and Penelope, and bequeathing his estate in Maine and in Worcester County to Isaac, he wills his estate in Medford, Charlestown and Woburn, and also that in Bristol County to his brother, Jacob Royall, in trust for "my son Isaac" for life, and afterwards to the sons of his son Isaac, in regular succession, and to their heirs, preference being given to the eldest. In default of male heirs of son Isaac at the time of the death of the testator the estate was to descend in tail to the daughters of Isaac. Failing heirs in the male line, the entailed estate was to be held in trust for Penelope on the same terms as for Isaac, with this proviso, that her husband "should change his Sirname and call himself by the name of Royall." Further provision was made for the succession of his brother Samuel's children and their heirs male. There is another clause in the will of Isaac Royall, senior, which has given rise to ingenious surmising as to the identity of his wife. He leaves certain property to "my daughter-in-law, Ann Oliver, the wife of Robert Oliver of Dorchester." Brooks (*History of Medford*) and Harris (*New England Royalls*) state that Isaac Royal married Elizabeth, daughter of Asaph Elliot of Boston, which is undoubtedly correct. Harris further states that this Elizabeth had been previously married to one Oliver by whom she had a male child (presumably Robert Oliver). But the Elizabeth Royall who came to Charlestown with her husband was the widow of James Brown of Antigua,

and was married to Isaac Royall in Antigua, June 3, 1707. Her daughter by her former husband, Ann Brown, married (also in Antigua), February 3, 1721, Robert Oliver. This seems more reasonable than to suppose that a widow Oliver should have been married a second time under her maiden name of Elliot, for so the record stands. Brooks speaks of the suspicion that naturally fell upon our Isaac Royall on account of his affiliation with the Vassalls of Cambridge. Penelope Royall's husband was Henry Vassall of Cambridge, who died about 1769. His brother John, who built the Longfellow house, left several children, one of whom (John) married Elizabeth, the daughter of Ann and Robert Oliver; his sister, Elizabeth Vassall, married Ann Oliver's son Thomas, who was the last royal lieutenant-governor, and who suffered at the hands of a Cambridge mob because of his appointment as one of the mandamus councillors.

Isaac Royall of Medford was married in Kings Chapel, March 27, 1738, to Elizabeth Mackintosh, and lived on the estate left by his father in Charlestown (afterward a part of Medford). Here his children were born and brought up and here he delighted to entertain his friends after a right royal fashion. He was a good citizen, interested in all that concerned the town and colony, loved and respected by his fellow townsmen, and very liberal. In the parish records of the First Church of Medford may be found the following: "1755, August 31. Received a Folio Bible of the Hon^{ble} I. Royall & voted Thanks." Another gift was a large handled cup inscribed "The gift of the Hon. Isaac Royall, Esq., to the Church of Christ in Medford." This is the cup referred to in the Church records under date of October 19, 1781. "At a meeting of ye Brethren this Day information was given yt Isaac Royall late of this Town, Esq., an absentee had in a letter to his attorney dated Nov. 9, 1778, ordered yt a Silver Cup left among his Effects shd be presented to this Chh: but inasmuch as ye Effects of the sd Absentee had been sequestered by ye Common-

wealth & ye sd Cup was now in ye Care of ye Agent for his Estate, ye Chh could not obtain it without leave from the Genl Court." October 26, 1781, on petition of David Osgood, pastor of the Church of Christ in Medford, it was resolved by the General Court that the agent of the estate of Isaac Royall be directed to deliver a certain silver cup to the Church of Medford. Absence did not lessen his interest in the town where he had lived so long, for in his will he bequeathes to the Church of Medford a piece of plate to the value of £10. This is noted in a list of plate belonging to the church November 1, 1793, as "a dish for the bread inscribed 'The legacy of the Hon. Isaac Royal, Esq., to the Church of Christ in Medford, 1781.'"

The children of Isaac Royal were Elizabeth, mentioned in her grandmother's will as one of her god-daughters, and who died young; Mary Mackintosh, the wife of George Erving of Boston (an absentee); a second Elizabeth, who became the wife of Sir William Pepperell, and who died on the voyage to England; Miriam, who married Thomas Savel and some of whose descendants still live in Medford. It seems singular that no mention is made of this last named daughter either in the will of Isaac Royall or in that of his wife Elizabeth, who died in 1770.

Isaac Royall left Medford April 16, 1775, as he states in his will, leaving his estate in the care of his friend, Dr. Simon Tufts. It was his intention to retire for a time to his estate in Antigua, but finding it impossible to obtain a passage thither, he went to Halifax and finally to England, where the remaining years of his life were spent; he regretted the necessity for his exile and was always looking forward to the time when he might return to his old home.

On the 23d of April, 1778, on petition of Simon Tufts, agent of Isaac Royall, it was resolved by the General Court that he be directed to deliver into the hands of the Committee of Correspondence of the Town of Medford all the estate of Isaac Royall, and the said Committee

were directed to receive the same and to improve it in the most "prudent manner they can." Later however, in June, 1778, after the filing a certificate signed by the major part of the Selectmen of Medford (Stephen Hall tertius, Ebenezer Hall & Benjamin Hall), Simon Tufts was formally appointed agent of the estate by the Judge of Probate, he giving a bond for £1,000 for the faithful performance of his trust. In this bond it is stated that Isaac Royall has fled to our enemies for protection. The real estate, including the farm at Foxborough, was valued at £47,098, and the personal estate at £3,603–7–4; the rents of the real estate at the time of the inventory were valued at £434–4–8. The estate was rented or leased to different persons, and after the payment of necessary expenses, the balance of the receipts was turned over to the State Treasurer. One account allowed September 5, 1781, states that £35,082–5 was received by the sale of furniture, the chariot, etc., of which £28,351–17–4 was turned over to Treasurer Gardner. In a list of absentees on file in the Probate Office with the amounts handed over to the Treasurer from the rents of their estates while in the hands of agents, Isaac Royall's agent is credited with paying into the State Treasury £758–3–7½, in hard money, or rather the heading reads "paid or ordered to be paid to the State Treasurer." A commission in insolvency was issued April 5, 1781, to Thomas Brooks, Aaron Hall and Moses Billings of Medford. Their report was filed, but "the creditors refuse to have their claims liquidated on account of fluctuations in the currency."

Isaac Royall died of small pox in London, England, in 1781, and his will written on parchment was probated there so far as relates to the estate in Antigua, Sir William Pepperell being appointed executor. He had expressed a wish that his will should also be recorded in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, so it may be found in the records of the Probate Office in Boston. After leaving small legacies to different relatives, handsome

enamelled mourning rings to friends (among others to Ebenezer Tirell (?) and David Osgood), he gives to the Town of Medford for the support of schools 100 acres of land in Granby formerly known by the name of South Hadley. All the remaining land in Granby (809 acres) and his right of land in the county of Worcester (928 acres) which he bought December 28, 1752, in company with the Hon. James Otis, John Chandler and Caleb Daney, he gives to the Overseers and Corporation of Harvard College to endow a professorship of laws or physics and anatomy, and they shall have full power to sell said lands and to put the money out at interest, the income whereof shall be for the aforesaid purpose. The simple professorship of laws led the way to the establishment of the Harvard Law School, so that our Cambridge University has much to thank Isaac Royall for.

A special bequest gives to Harriot Pepperell, a granddaughter, four pieces of land in Medford; namely: 3 acres forming part of the land leased to Gershom Williams, a wood lot 14½ acres commonly called Turkey Swamp; two more wood lots under one inclosure 29 acres 26 rods on the hill commonly called Pine Hill. These lots were purchased by him after the death of his father.

The rest of the real estate in Medford, the house and land in Walpole, he leaves in trust to Dr. Simon Tufts, Jacob Royall and Thomas Palmer as an entailed estate to be held in trust for Mary McIntosh Royall during her life, then to go to her first son and his issue, then to her other sons in succession and, failing sons, to her daughters. Failing heirs in this line, then to his grandson William Pepperell for life, and then to his heirs. Further provision is made that the estate shall descend in the following order; to Elizabeth Royall Pepperell and her heirs; Penelope Vassall, and, after her, to her daughter Elizabeth; then to William Royall, Jacob Royall, and Elia Royall. The estate was not to descend to the heirs of the last three named. This entailed estate was to be

called Royall Ville. Failing heirs, one half the income was to be expended to found a hospital in Medford or Charlestown; the other half for the support of a professor of laws at Harvard College.

The estate was never sold by the government, so that after the passage of a law for the barring of entails, the heirs were enabled to sell the entailed estate. A deed on record in the Middlesex South District Registry of Deeds shows that James Sullivan and Christopher Gore as representing the heirs sold to one Robert Fletcher the entailed estate of Isaac Royall for the purchase money according to a Decree of the Court of Chancery (England). This included the Royall Farm and a lot of land north of the Great Brickyard (520 acres), and a pew in the Parish Church, all in Medford, also the estate in Foxborough known as the Royall Foxborough Farm (500 acres.) Later it was disposed of to different individuals, a part being sold for the old Middlesex Canal.

Joseph Thompson was the son of Joseph and Sarah Thompson, who were located in Medford at least as early as 1722, coming here from Woburn, and who were admitted to full communion with the church of Medford in 1728. They lie buried side by side in the little burial ground on Salem street. Joseph, the subject of this sketch, was born May 16, 1734, and his baptism is recorded May 19, 1734. He was married in Boston, June 26, 1759, to Rebecea Gallup, whom Isaac Royal refers to in his will as a kinswoman of his wife, leaving her £3 to buy a mourning ring or to expend in some other way if more agreeable to her. As the eldest son a double portion was assigned to him out of his father's estate after the widow's dower was set off (1758). He added to this by the purchase from time to time of small estates, the records of his real estate transactions in the Registry of Deeds at East Cambridge extending from 1759 to 1774, and his occupation is given therein as merchant. He had several sisters who married and settled in Medford: Sarah, the wife of Jonathan Tufts; Mary, of Samuel

Kidder; Frances, of Joseph Calef; Ruth, of Benjamin Floyd; Susannah, of Ebenezer Brooks; and one brother, William, who died unmarried. At the settlement of the dower estate, Joseph and two sisters, Ruth Floyd and Susannah Brooks, were the only surviving children, and that part of the estate, after setting aside two shares for the heirs of Joseph, now an absentee, was assigned to Samuel Kidder, a grandson.

Sabine states that in June, 1775, news reached the Provincial Congress that the Irvings of Boston had fitted out under color of chartering to Thompson, a schooner of their own, to make a voyage to New Providence to procure provision for the British troops shut up in Boston. One Captain Samuel Webb was sent to Salem and Marblehead to secure Thompson and prevent the vessel from making the voyage. Thompson, however, made good his escape.

March 11, 1779, his estate was put into the hands of Richard Hall of Medford as agent. No inventory was filed, but on April 6, 1780, an account was allowed, the balance of which, £446–2, was assigned to his wife, Rebecca Thompson, for her support. On June 3, 1780, on the petition of Rebecca Thompson asking that she be granted leave to rejoin her husband in England on the first convenient opportunity, and also to return again to this state, the General Court decreed that the said petition be so far granted as to allow her to go, but she might not return without leave being first obtained of the General Court, and the Committee of Inspection for Medford was directed to see that she carried no letters nor papers that might be detrimental to this or any of the United States of America.

Joseph Thompson's real estate was sold in 1782 and 1783 by the committee appointed to dispose of the estates of absentees. The deeds all begin with the following preamble, "Commonwealth of Massachusetts. To all People to whom these Presents shall come: Greeting—Whereas in and by an Act of the great and general

Court passed and enacted on the thirtieth day of April in the Year of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred & seventy nine the Estate of the Persons therein mentioned for the Reasons in the same Act set forth are declared to be forfeited & ordered to be confiscated to the use of the Government, And Whereas by another Act of the same Court passed in the same Year the Estates of all Persons guilty of the Crimes therein mentioned & described are made confiscable in manner as by the same Act is provided. And by another Act passed in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & eighty one empowering us James Prescott Joseph Hosmer and Samuel Thatcher Esqrs to make sale of certain Estates situate in the County of Middlesex aforesaid confiscated as aforesaid to the Use of the Government. And there being a due & legal Confiscation of the Estate of Joseph Thompson Merchant situate in Medford in the County aforesaid;" then follows the description of the land as in an ordinary deed. In this way 6 acres of salt marsh bordering on Medford river were sold at public vendue to Ebenezer Hall, Jr., for £70; a dwelling house and yard bounded south on the great road to Thomas Patten for £295; 1½ rods of land (part of the dower estate of his mother) with 3-16 of the dwelling house ¼ of an acre of mowing land, 20 rods of plow land to Samuel Kidder for £24–15; a pew in the meeting-house to Susanna Brooks, widow, for £10; 8 acres of land bounded south on the great road and west on Proprietor's Way, and situated near the Hay Market to Jonathan Foster for £252–10; and about 10 poles of land with a joiner's shop thereon bounded north on the road to Malden to Ebenezer Hall for £40–5; making a total of £692–5.

The Committee of Correspondence of Medford rendered two accounts into the Probate Office of their care of the estates in their charge. In the account filed May 3, 1779, Thompson's house, shop, 8 acres of upland and his pew in the church; Clewly's pasture and mow-

ing land; Pepperell's house and his pew in the church are mentioned. Their account allowed April 6, 1780, accounts for the rent of Sir William Pepperell's house and pew, and about 14 acres of pasture and 14 acres of mowing land belonging to the estate of Isaac Clewly.

Brooks states that the Committee of Correspondence had under its care the estate of one Clewly who was a resident of Halifax and whose agent was Ichabod Jones. In that case the estate referred to in the accounts of the committee was that of John Clewly of Halifax, a carpenter, who held a mortgage on the estate of Francis Whitmore, a resident of Medford at the time the deed was given. His estate in Middlesex County was not sold by the state, but it was settled in 1795 by his administrator, John C. Jones; his real estate, which consisted of about 22 acres in Medford and 6¼ acres in Weston, was sold by his administrator, and after the payment of debts, the balance was ordered to be paid to his surviving brother and sister, Isaac Clewly and Bathsheba Wetherbee, and to the children of his deceased sister, Anna Jones.

Sir William Pepperell was the grandson of the first Sir William Pepperell of Kittery, Me., and the son of Elizabeth (Pepperell) and Nathaniel Sparhawk of Kittery, and was named William Pepperell Sparhawk. In accordance with the terms of his grandfather's will, on his coming of age he procured an act of legislature to drop the name of Sparhawk and call himself William Pepperell, and later he was allowed to take his grandfather's title also. He was proscribed and banished and his estate confiscated. He went to England in 1775, and his wife, Elizabeth, a daughter of Isaac Royall, died on the passage. He died in England, 1816, and with him the baronetcy became extinct.

STRANGERS IN MEDFORD, (Continued from Vol. 8, No. 2).

Names.	From. Date.	Warned out.	Remarks.
Osgood, Susannah	Boston, Nov. 4, 1757		Age 14. Orphan. In family of Hezekiah Blanchard.
Oxford, London		Aug. 31, 1797	
Pain, Daniel	Cambridge, 1763	Sept. 1, 1763	Single man. In family of Capt. Francis Whitmore.
Pain, Richard	Amesbury, Dec. 2, 1765	Sept. 1, 1766	In house of Edw. Bucknam.
Eunice (wife)			
Mary (child)			
Pain, Stephen		Nov. 6, 1753	
Anna (wife)			
Richard (son)			
Patterson, John		Nov. 29, 1754	
Mary (wife)			
Patterson, Joseph		Aug. 31, 1797	
Pearson, Anna (widow)		Jan. 30, 1791	
Peck, Joseph	Attleborough, Apr. 12, 1765		Laborer. Single man. In employ of Col. Isaac Royall.
Peirce, Abner		Aug. 31, 1797	
Peirce, Benjamin*	Scituate Apr. or May, 1757	Feb. 8, 1758	Tenant of Col. Royall.
Elizabeth (wife)			
Ezra, Eunice, Lydia } children			
Peirce, Benjamin,	Woburn, June 8, 1764		Apprentice to Saml. Tilton.

Peirce, Benjamin	Woburn, April, 1754	Feb. 26, 1755	
Phœbe (wife)			
Nathaniel†			
Peirce, Ebenezer‡	Scituate, April, 1757	Feb. 8, 1758	
Peirce, Hepzibah	Lexington, Aug, 19, 1755		Servant of Joseph Skinner.
Penhallow, Richard	Woburn, July 2, 1765	Aug. 21, 1765	Tenant of Col. Royall.
Milicent (wife)			
Hannah (2 yrs)			
Perkins, Judith	Malden, Dec. 20, 1760		In family of Wm. Tufts, 3d.
Person,‡ James	Of Medford.	From Andover, July, 1760	
Phillips, Mary	Charlestown, Apr. 1, 1754		Age 15. In family of John Bishop.
Pierson, James	Newbury, July 1, 1771.		In house of Ebenr Hall, Jr.
Bethshua (wife)			
Bethshua, Susannah, Rebeckah, Louis } child'n			
Pinkham, Ballard		Aug. 31, 1797	
Polly, John		Nov. 6, 1753	
wife and family			
Pool, Zachariah, Jr.			Tenant of Col. Royall before July, 1765.
Porter, Rufus		Aug. 31, 1797	
Potamia, Titus, and family		Dec. 28, 1750	

*Also two servants, Abraham Gould and Hannah Thrift. †Servant, no surname. ‡Aged father (?) of Benjamin, Page 62. §Pearson, Pierson.

THE WHITMORES OF MEDFORD AND SOME OF THEIR DESCENDANTS.

[Read before the Medford Historical Society.]

I HAVE been told by our President, Mr. Brown, that one of the many good and wise things that have been done by this society is collecting and preserving the history of the old families who lived in Medford in its early days. Many of these still remain here—others lived here but a short time. In some cases the names are lost, though their descendants, through the marriages of their daughters, may be with us now. Others, still, vanished so long ago that there remains very little trace of them, except in the town and county records. The Whitmore family about which I am to speak tonight belongs to the latter class.

Curiously enough, however, it is to one of its descendants that Medford is indebted for much that is known about its history. I refer to Mr. William Henry Whitmore of Boston, who assisted the Rev. Charles Brooks in compiling the History of Medford published in 1855. According to this history, the earliest record of the name of Whitmore is John Whitmore of Stamford, Connecticut. In 1634, Watertown formed a settlement in Wethersfield, and in 1640 Stamford was settled by them. John Whitmore was made a townsman in 1641, and had ten acres of land given him as an original land owner. In 1649 he went to the common grounds to look for his cattle and never returned. This, with other acts of the Indians, caused a declaration of war. Uncas, chief of the Mohegans, assembled his tribe, and they led the way into the woods and found the body three months after his disappearance. He represented Stamford in the General Court. He left five children: Thomas, John, Ann, Mary and Francis, born in 1625. This is undoubtedly the Francis Whitmore of Cambridge, born in that year, whose descendants lived in Medford a hundred years. The names of John and Francis occur again and again. He lived in Cambridge near the Lexing-

ton line, which was at first called Minottamie. The Whitmore family came from Lexington, England. There were probably other families coming over at the same time, and it is supposed that they desired that the new town should receive the name of Lexington in memory of their old home. At all events the name was changed from Minottamie to Lexington, and the home of Francis Whitmore stood on the boundary line. He was a tailor, and evidently an active, energetic man, much concerned in the real estate transfers of that time, as his name occurs again and again in the early records of deeds in East Cambridge.

Rev. Charles Brooks tells us that Edward Collins was the first land speculator in the Massachusetts Colony, but after looking over the early records it has seemed to me that many of our ancestors had this mania.

Certainly Francis Whitmore possessed a great craving for buying and selling land, and he owned much in Cambridge and Medford, as well as in Charlestown, Bedford, and even bought it in Rehobeth. The first record of a sale I found was February 3, 1654, when he and his wife Isabel bought the land on the division line between Cambridge and Lexington that I have mentioned. He bought more land on November 25, 1663, of Richard and Jane Champney, and more still on July 27, 1670. In February, 1672, he sold land in Cambridge, and the deed is signed by himself and his second wife, Margaret Harty. There are many other records of his sales. At first Cambridge extended from the Boston Line to Groton, but on the twenty-fifth of March, 1650, the town gave land now forming Billerica and Bedford (at that time a part of it) to some of its towns-people; later on another large tract was given away, and among these names we find that of Francis Whitmore. He bought land also in Medford near the present West Medford station, about which I shall speak again. He was a man of some prominence, apparently, and did not belong to the extreme Puritan party, as is shown by the fact that he and his wife signed a petition in favor

of a witch, a mark of great liberality for those times. He served in some of the Indian wars. It is on record at the State House that he received ten shillings for services so rendered. He probably went with Captain Sill, who took a company of militia from Cambridge to the relief of Groton, March 12, 1675, under Major Willard. He was married twice. His first wife was Isabel Parke. They were probably married in England in 1648. His second wife was Margaret Harty. He died October 12, 1685.

John Whitmore, son of the preceding Francis, was born October 10, 1654, and died February 22, 1737, in Medford. The first record I have found of him was in a deed of land sold to him March 29, 1675. This land had already been built upon and houses and barns are mentioned. This was part of the land once owned by Edward Collins. He had it from the heirs of Governor Cradock, who by instruments dated June 2 and September 16, 1652, "quit-claimed all the messuage farm or plantation called Meadford, by them owned."

This is the Edward Collins, called by Rev. Charles Brooks the first land speculator in New England. Besides his frequent purchases and sales of land in Medford and its neighborhood, we find him making investments in many towns some distance from here; as for instance, he sold land in Billerica, in 1655, to the Richard and Jane Champney, who sold land to Francis Whitmore in Cambridge, November 25, 1663. As the latter also owned land in Billerica, it is possible that it was through Mr. Collins that the Whitmores first came to Medford.

On December 24, 1680, John Whitmore, Thomas Willis, Stephen Willis and Stephen Francis, divided the balance of the Collins Farm between them. John Whitmore had already purchased one-fourth of this estate from Caleb Hubbard. The Whitmore house was in that part of West Medford where Usher's Block now stands, and the Whitmore brook, which runs a few rods from it, received its name from this John Whitmore. This house was built in 1680, and torn down in 1840;

it is the house mentioned in the HISTORICAL REGISTER of this society, Volume 7, Page 49.

On February 11, 1680, Francis Whitmore of Cambridge gave to his son John and wife and heirs two acres of meadow land near the West Medford station. This land was bounded on the northeast by land of Captain Jonathan Wade, easterly by dike joining the land of Captain Timothy Wheeler, and west and northwest by land already owned by John Whitmore. The latter is authorized "at all times and from time to time, to quietly enjoy and posess the above land." He also owned land in Charlestown and Billerica. John Whitmore married Rachel, daughter of Francis Eliot of Cambridge and widow of John Poulter of Cambridge. John and Rachel Whitmore had three children.

John Whitmore was interested in town affairs, and in the Indian difficulties of that time. He went to Saco against them under Major Swayne. How long he remained is not told, but his wife Rachel petitioned the General Court to release him, and here is a copy of her petition.

"To the Honorable Simon Bradstreet Governor, and the rest of the Honorable body now sitting in Boston, the humble petition of Rachel Whitmore, wife of John Whitmore.

"Whereas your petitioner's husband was impressed into the country's service against the Indian enemy, and is now with Major Swayne at Newchawanick, and your petitioner and her two children are very weak and ill and unable to help ourselves or do anything for our relief and the rest of the family, as several of our neighbors can and have informed your honors.

"Doth, therefore, humbly request the favor of your honors, that her husband, John Whitmore be dismissed the present service, and that your honors would please to pass your order for the same, that he may return to his sick family and your petitioner shall as in duty bound ever pray &c."

RACHEL WHITMORE.

Mass. Records Lib. 35, Page 34.

This was in 1680; before the birth of the last child. On his return John Whitmore bought some of the land already described, and also built the house which I have spoken of. He had two mortgages on this farm. When

he bought the land of Caleb Hubbard there was one on it, held by Edward Collins, and he agreed

"to pay the latter £3 a year and allow him to take such quantities of fire wood and to have such other privileges on said farm as to him belongs under the covenant in a mortgage made and dated March 30, 1675. The aforesaid annual rent to be paid half on or before the last of November, and the other half before the end of March, and that then, the grant and Sale above expressed shall to all intents be utterly void and of no effect, or, otherwise, shall remain in full power for ever and ever."
County Records, Vol. 7, Page 30.

The other mortgage was to his wife's mother, Mrs. Mary Eliot, who was a widow and evidently resided with them here in Medford. It is dated October 19, 1678.

"I, John Whitmore, do owe and am indebted to Mary Eliott for £100, and for further security do mortgage and bind over my land and houses in Billerica, some time belonging to John Poulter. The condition of this obligation and mortgage is such, that if said Whitmore and his heirs shall pay £50 currant money of N. England, at or before May 1, 1683, at the house in Medford, where she now abides, in one entire sum and during the same term of 4 years £3 per annum in like money, that then, this obligation and mortgage shall be to all intents and purposes utterly void."

We learn from the above that Mrs. Eliot resided with her daughter, and it is interesting to learn that the land in Billerica that he gave as security to his mother-in-law was really his wife's, and came to her through her first husband.

John Whitmore was evidently a man of influence in Medford, as he occupied many positions of trust. His name occurs frequently in the town and church records. On February 1, 1677, he took the oath of fidelity. In 1711 he was appointed one of a committee of three to see about a preacher. At about this time they started a contribution box in the church here and John Whitmore had charge of it. Later on he was asked to render an account of the money so received. This must have been considered satisfactory, as he was made deacon of the church February 11, 1713, and signed the covenant.

He was elected Selectman in 1712, and Town Treasurer in 1714. He was married twice. His first wife, as I have said, was Rachel Eliot. She was a niece of the Apostle Eliot, and widow of John Poulter. When she died is not known, but he married Rebecca Cutler June 3, 1724. He died February 22, 1739, and his funeral sermon was preached by Parson Turell from Acts 21, 16th verse: "There went with us also certain of the disciples of Cesarea and brought with them one Mnason of Cyprus, an old disciple, with whom we should lodge."

The two oldest of the children of John Whitmore were twins, born May 8, 1678. Abigail married John Elder. As his name does not occur again in the history of Medford, they probably lived in another town. Francis, however, lived and died here, February 6, 1771, at the age of 93. His first wife was Anna Peirce, and they had seven children — six daughters and one son, who died when he was three years old. The following record is taken from *Brook's History of Medford.*

Francis Whitmore m. Anna Peirce, December 7, 1699 and had
Sarah, b. May 4, 1701.
Hannah, b. January 22, 1703, died same year.
Anna, b. May 4, 1707.
Eliot, b. March 13, 1710; d. March 16, 1713.
Rachel, b. April 1, 1712; m. Eben Tufts, February 17, 1731.
Mercy, b. March 11, 1714.
Elizabeth, b. August 6, 1716; m. Thomas Fillebrown, March 30, 1732. His wife, Anna, died August 6, 1716, and he married, second, Mary ——, who died March 29, 1760.

He was a farmer and bought land of Stephen Willis, near his father's place. His house stood where the brick house on Canal street now is. His father also sold land to him. This land was sold to him for £10 current money, in hand, before the signing of the deed, May, 1726. This land is described as

"a certain spot or piece of land, on which his dwelling house standeth, situate in the town of Medford aforesaid, bounded easterly by the orchard land of Thomas Willis; northerly eight rods on the land of the aforesaid John Whitmore; southerly on the highway."

On February 26, 1739, his father deeded him another lot of his land.

Francis Whitmore, 2d, signed the Church Covenant February 11, 1713. In full town meeting, a committee was appointed to consider building a new meeting house. The meeting adjourned to meet again March 14, and voted to build. There appears to have been some difficulty in arranging the location, for the residents of the West End, as it was called, signed a protest, and among the names signed to it are found John Whitmore, senior, and his two sons, Francis and John, junior.

Another plan was proposed, and this time the east enders protested. A compromise was effected (after a good deal of discussion) which seemed to have suited both parties, and the church was built.

Churches were not consecrated in those days by the Puritans, but on the first Sunday that the church was occupied Parson Turell preached from Psalm 84, first verse, "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts."

In town meeting March 7, 1748, Francis was appointed second constable, but he preferred to pay a fine of £10 rather than serve. Francis and his wife Mary presented a silver tankard with a cover to the church in 1761. This piece of silver, I am told, has had a little history. At the time of our Civil War, the First Parish decided to sell some of its silver for the benefit of the soldiers. This tankard was one of the pieces selected. Mr. C. O. Whitmore, living in Boston, heard of it, bought it and returned it to the church, which still possesses it.

Francis Whitmore, 2d, died February 6, 1771, at the age of 93. Not leaving a son, his name passed from his branch of the family. John Whitmore, 2d, was the third child of John and Rachel Eliot Whitmore and brother of the preceding Francis. He was born in Medford August 27, 1683, in the house near Whitmore's brook. The only allusion I have found to him is in connection with the church. He evidently was a good member of it. He signed the protest made against the new church

with his father and brother. He married Mary Lane of Bedford, then part of Billerica, in 1706.

They had six children.

Mary, b. July, 1707; m. 1st, J. Webber, August 19, 1725; 2d, —— White.
Susanna, b. November 25, 1708; m. 1st, Benjamin Webber, September 6, 1726; 2d, —— Page.
John, b. April 15, 1711.
Francis, b. October 4, 1714.
Martha, b. April 22, 1716; m. John Skinner, December 22, 1743; d. March 6, 1780.
William, b. December 19, 1725.

John Whitmore, 2d, was first a housewright, and afterwards went into business with his brother Francis, who was a tanner. He owned much land in Medford, Bedford and other towns. His oldest son, John, removed to Bedford, and during the latter part of their lives, John and Mary Lane Whitmore lived there with him. He became much interested in that town, and was such a liberal benefactor to the church there that he was mentioned with gratitude in its records. He died March 26, 1753. His widow lived till March 27, 1783, and died at the age of 96.

I have been told by our president that this Historical Society is interested not merely in the men who lived here but also in the women. The most noteworthy thing that John Whitmore did during his life appears to be his marriage to Mary Lane. She was a granddaughter of Job Lane, who was born in 1620 in Rickmansworth, England. He was in Rehoboth, N. E., in 1644. He went to England, and was married there in 1647, but returned to this country and settled in Malden. In 1658 he built the first church there. He bought land in Billerica, now Bedford, of Fitz John Winthrop, grandson of Governor Winthrop, in 1664.

He also had a large estate in England, and his heirs received the income of it until 1816, when the property was sold and divided among them, after 154 years of payments to New England heirs—an unparalleled case.

He married second, Hannah, daughter of Rev. John

Raynor of Dover, N. H. He represented Malden and Billerica in the General Court, and died in 1697.

His son John Lane, father of Mary Lane Whitmore, was born in Malden in 1661 and married Susannah Whipple of Ipswich in 1681. She died in 1713 and he died in 1714. They lived in Bedford and had a large family of children. He was very active in Indian wars, and held many positions in the militia, being appointed Captain by the Earl of Belmont in 1699, Major in a regiment of horse and foot in 1711 by Governor Dudley, and is spoken of as Colonel. He was evidently a personal friend of Governor Dudley, as is shown in their correspondence. His daughter Mary evidently inherited the martial spirit of her ancestors. During a season of Indian alarms, before her marriage, she was in her father's house in Bedford, with one soldier on guard, and looking from a window in the roof, she saw something suspicious behind a stump. The soldier declined to fire; she took his gun, discharged it, and a dead Indian rolled into sight.

John Whitmore, third of that name, as I have said, went to Bedford and remained there, so his line of the family passed out of Medford.

Francis, the third son of John and Mary Lane Whitmore, was born here October 4, 1714. He married Mary Hall, January 1, 1739. Their children were: —

Stephen, b. October 21, 1739.
Francis, bap. August 16, 1741.
William, b. September 6, 1746.
Mary, b. December 25, 1750; m. Thomas Blodgett of Lexington.
Elizabeth, b. November 27, 1752; m. Elisha Seavins.
John, b. November 25, 1754.
Susanna, b. September 14, 1757; m. Thomas Dinsmore.
Andrew, b. October, 1760.

This Francis was engaged in business in Medford, but his too generous method of dealing embarrassed his affairs, and having with the Rev. Mr. Stone purchased a township on the Kennebec river, he removed thither with his eldest son Stephen. He died April 27, 1794, and his wife died October 20, 1791.

William Whitmore, third son of John and Mary Lane Whitmore, was born December 19, 1725. He married Mary Brooks, daughter of Thomas and Mary Brooks, and had six children. The children all died but Mary, born October 25, 1752, who married Mr. Walker of Rindge, New Hampshire. William Whitmore was a graduate of Harvard College, and at one time a schoolmaster, but ill health prevented him from engaging in active pursuits. His death was somewhat peculiar, as he died in consequence of an illness produced by a dread of small pox. His death occurred March 10, 1760, and his widow died October 10, 1765. With him his line of the family name became extinct.

When Francis and Mary Hall Whitmore went to Maine, they took with them their eldest son, Stephen, who never returned to Medford. Francis, their second son, and fourth of that name, was born September 6, 1746. He married, but the name of his wife is not recorded.* They had two children: —

Elizabeth Sanders, bap. Oct. 13, 1765; d. August 22, 1777.
Francis, bap. August 2, 1767; d. August 14, 1820.

This Francis removed to Boston and with him the name of Whitmore departed from Medford.

I have stated that although the family of Whitmore left Medford more than a hundred years ago, that we are indebted to one of its descendants for much of the genealogical work done in the *History of Medford.* William Henry Whitmore of Boston, is descended from the Francis and Mary Hall Whitmore who went to Maine. John, born November 25, 1754, went there with them. They lived in Bowdoinham, but John went to Bath and there married Huldah Crooker. He was a pilot and was drowned in the Kennebec river through the treachery of another pilot, who saw him fall back in his boat and sailed away, leaving him without assistance. This man acknowledged it on his death bed.

This John and Huldah Crooker Whitmore had twelve

*Elizabeth Bowman. [Ed.]

children. The oldest son, William Dickman Whitmore, married Rhoda Woodward, January 20, 1805, and had four children, two of whom died in infancy. Of the other two, Huldah married Judge Barrows of Brunswick, Maine, and had no children. The other, Charles O. Whitmore, removed to Boston when a young man, and married, first, Lovice Ayres, who died in 1849. He married, second, Mary Tarbell Blake, widow of George Blake of Boston. Charles O. and Lovice Ayres Whitmore had seven children. The third son, William Henry Whitmore,* was born in Dorchester, September 6, 1836, and died in Boston in June, 1900. He was a merchant, and afterwards City Registrar. He married Frances Maynard of Boston and left one son, Charles Edward, born in 1887, now in Harvard College.

Mr. William Whitmore must have become interested in genealogy at a very early age, as he was only eighteen at the time the History of Medford was published and he worked largely on the genealogies of all the families given in that book.

The following notice is from the *Transcript*, I think.

> One of the most remarkable achievements of the late William H. Whitmore, in connection with his efforts to save the Old State House and in restoring its original architecture, was his subduing the fierce opposition to the restoration of the lion and the unicorn thereon. Inasmuch as these were the emblems of Great Britain, there were not lacking of our fellow citizens those that insisted that they should not be put back on the building.

While assisting Mr. Brooks in compiling the *History of Medford*, it occured to him that no more fitting place could be found for the remains of his ancestors than the old burying ground on Salem street. He had them disinterred from their original resting places, and brought here and buried. They are in the southeast corner of the ground.

ALICE C. AYRES.

*See MEDFORD HISTORICAL REGISTER, vol. 3, p. 153.

THE WEST END SCHOOLHOUSE.

Moses Whitcher Mann.

THE month of April, 1829, was the time when the first West Medford schoolhouse was built — the humble predecessor of the Brooks schoolhouses—of which name there have been three. Frederic Kendall was its builder. In constructing it, he deserved commendation for the despatch with which he performed his work, as did also the committee who had the work in charge and employed him.

They were John Angier, Jonathan Brooks, and Noah Johnson, and were authorized by the town in the March meeting of that year. The selectmen were equally prompt in paying Mr. Kendall for his work, as on May 10 they ordered the treasurer so to do. Three hundred and eighty-five dollars paid the bill, and twenty dollars more was received by Mr. Brooks for the land. This was on the southwesterly side of Woburn street, in the corner of the Jonathan Brooks estate, adjoining John Bishop's land, where F. A. Oxnard now resides, and was nearly opposite the Sarah Fuller Home. It was then deemed a central location for the West End, which then included the southerly edge of the present town of Winchester, once set off from Charlestown to Medford, and known as Symmes' Corner. Later, there was a school maintained in a dwelling house in that locality. The lot was irregular in shape, and so small that the building must have been placed with its side toward the road.

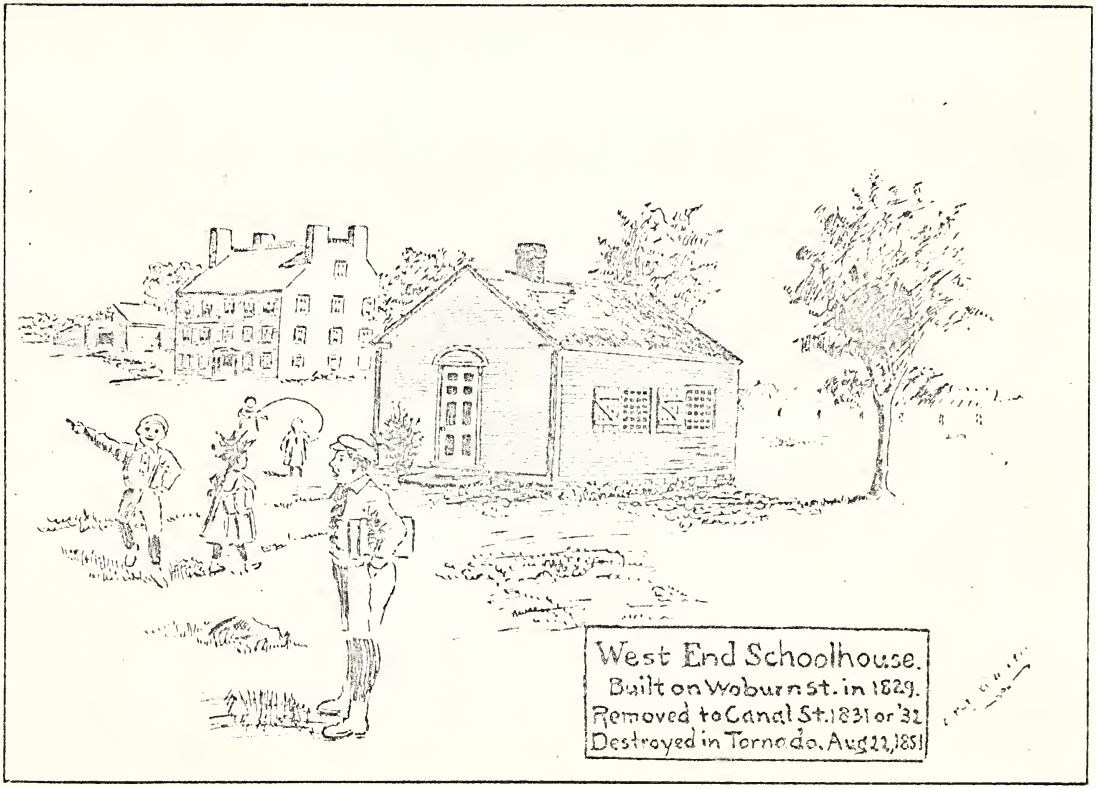
Somewhere near by, or on the land, there was a well which John Howe in the following September was paid for cleansing. Within three years from its erection, after much discussion in town meeting, Nathan Adams, Nathan Wait and Noah Johnson attended to its removal to the town's land on Canal lane, near the Medford Almshouse (which was built in 1812), and nearer to Capt. Joseph Wyatt's house on High street. Nearby was

the Whitmore Brook, and across High street was a "spreading chestnut tree," in whose shade was the village blacksmith shop. Nearby, also, was a lordly elm; while up the lane that crossed the brook, were poplars that are monarchs now.

In its new location, with its entrance toward the lane and brook, it stood for twenty years, and was the Hall of Wisdom toward which the youth of the West End turned their steps, until their thirst for knowledge outgrew its capacities and sought other sources. As nearly as can be learned, it was 18x24 feet in size; a partition some six feet from the front end, with a door in the middle, made on the right a bin for wood, and on the left a space for the hanging of the children's wraps. This left a square room about nine feet high, with two windows in each of the three exterior walls. These were well up from the floor, of small panes, and secured outside with shutters. The teacher's desk was at the right of the entrance, and at the left was a cast iron box stove with a door in one end, into which sizable sticks of wood could be fed.

The scholars' seats were wooden benches, and the desks were of the most primitive kind, made on the spot and firmly fastened to the floor. In process of time these were hand carved in original and quaint design, not furnished by the teachers, however.

The interior was plastered from the window sill upward, and was *once* white, while the exterior *may* have had a coat of red paint or possibly none at all—the chances in favor of the latter. It had been nearly four years in its new location when one June day the first railway train passed by on its way to Boston. We may imagine the curiosity and excitement among the children. Let us trust that the schoolma'am was kind and allowed them to look out and see the novel sight; quite likely she did so herself. In 1849 the school committee recommended that this schoolhouse be thoroughly re-repaired and painted; and added "that on account of



West End Schoolhouse.
Built on Woburn St. in 1829.
Removed to Canal St. 1831 or '32
Destroyed in Tornado, Aug 22, 1851

the condition of this schoolhouse, and the irregular attendance of several of the scholars, this school cannot be expected to appear in a good state."

There were then "thirty scholars, twenty-three at the examination; twenty average attendance." In 1851 the town began the erection of a more modern school building, upon the western slope of "Mystic Mount." The citizens of West Medford assisting by their contributions, the result was a larger and two-storied structure with some pretension to architectural style. While this was building, late in the afternoon of August 22, a destructive tornado or cyclone swept through a portion of the village, wrecking everything in its track. The old schoolhouse did not escape, but was completely destroyed and its floor, with the seats still fastened to it, was found upside down across Whitmore Brook. In its hasty flight it encountered a large horse chestnut tree. "Knowledge is power"; the tree was no match for the schoolhouse in the general shake-up of that fateful time, and was cut completely off. No scholars or teacher were injured, as it was vacation time, but school was to have begun three days later. In 1846 Miss Mary Gleason was the teacher, at an annual salary of $109.50. She still resides in old Medford, and is now known as Mrs. Otis Waterman; with her the writer had a pleasant interview recently. She at once recognized the scene of her early labors in the cause of education, when shown the original picture from which our illustration is copied. This, though not made on the spot by "our special artist" in years agone, was made by a member of the Historical Society (himself a later Brooks school boy), as the result of information and details gathered from old residents and schoolboys of the '40s, by the writer. It has found a place in the library of the Brooks school of today in company with those of its successors.

The four are a commentary on the growth of the western section of Medford, and the progress made along educational lines.

RECORDS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Receipts found at City Hall, Medford, 1905.

Medford, July 10th, 1780.

We the Subscribers doe Severally Inlist ourselves as Soldiers for the Town of Medford and Severally Promise to March to Clovorack or elsewhere and Join the Army and Doe Duty for the Term of three Months Five Thousand Dollars Each After our Arrivell There as Witness our hands

	(1000)		Andrew Floyd
250 Dollars & Shoes 130 Dos	(1000)	334, Hatt	Isaac Green
		(1500)	William tufts
		835	Benj. Francis
	(1000)	500 Hatt	Jeremiah Stewart
		(1000)	Stephen Butterfield
		(1000)	John Watson
		1000	Ebenezer Tufts
			Robert Polley
Felt 100 Do 300 Do	1000		Peter Connary
	1000	(300)	John LeBosquet
Note 3000	1000	1000	Joseph Willson
Note 3000	1300	(700)	Francis Cutter
	300	200 Do	Isaac Connary
150 Stocks & Hatt		1000 Do	Nathaniel Peirce

Medford May 27, 1779

Recvd of Benj Hall Ebenr Hall Selectmen of Medford Forty five Pounds for which I Promise to Duty as a Soldier in Tivertown or Else where Untill the first Day of July Next for the Town of Medford.

Amos Knight

"FULL OF YEARS."

By Helen T. Wild, May 26, 1905.

AN anniversary like the one we are celebrating this year causes us who are "bearing the burden and heat of the day" to stop a moment and think of those who are retiring into the shadow, but who are looking on, interested witnesses of our doings.

We must remember that during the last twenty years great changes in population have taken place, and

these elder ones are unknown to many, although they have the affectionate regard of those who, as little children, knew them in their full vigor. It has interested some of us who have been looking up residents of Medford in years past to search for elderly people, natives of this city. As we have examined the records, tender thoughts have filled our minds as we read the names of those whose faces were familiar to us, and found it hard to realize that they have passed on.

Mr. and Mrs. Dudley C. Hall, Mrs. Thomas S. Harlow and her sister, Mrs. Fitch, Miss Helen Porter, Miss Almira Stetson, Mrs. Matilda T. Haskins, Mrs. George F. Lane, Messrs. Elijah B. Smith, Cleopas Johnson, David Osgood Kidder and eighteen others, resident in Medford, have died within the last seven years, all of them born here more than three quarters of a century ago.

We recognized the names of Mr. John K. Fuller of Dorchester, Mrs. Caroline R. (Brooks) Hayes of Woburn, Mrs. Hepsa (Hall) Bradlee of Boston, Mr. Oliver Wellington of Winchester, Mr. Andrew D. Blanchard of Melrose, and Mr. Andrew Waitt of Cambridge, who although no longer residents, claim Medford as their birthplace, and have passed beyond four score years.

The records of the early part of the last century are imperfect, and it is difficult to recognize married women under their maiden names, but as careful a search as possible has resulted in finding the following twenty-six persons who are natives of Medford, born previous to June 1830, who have lived here continuously, or for the greater part of their lives, and who are now residents.

Henry Richardson, b. June 26, 1818.
Sarah A. (Kimball) Lincoln, b. July 30, 1818.
Mary W. (Todd) Roberts, b. May 15, 1819.
Mary W. (Blanchard) Harlow, b. March 1, 1821.
Elizabeth (Todd) Turner, b. April 18, 1821.
William C. Sprague, b. June 13, 1823.
Mary M. (Cushing) Weston, b. December 27, 1825.
Frederick D. H. Thomas, b. May 8, 1826.
James F. Fifield, b. September 15, 1826.
Harriet W. (Joyce) Brown, b. October 29, 1826.
Mary (White) Hartshorn, b. December 13, 1826.

J. Everett Wellington, b. April 27, 1827.
Mary (Gleason) Waterman, b. July 2, 1827.
Susan R. (Hall) Turner, b. August 29, 1827.
Lucy A. Peck, b. June 24, 1828.
Ann C. (Drew) Jaquith, b. August 1, 1828.
Sarah Jane Blanchard, b. January 13, 1829.
Lucy B. (Butters) Conery, b. February 2, 1829.
Susan E. (Withington) Howe, b. April 20, 1829.
Henry F. Moore, b. June 25, 1829.
Francis A. Wait, b. July 28, 1829.
John H. Haskell, b. July 30, 1829.
Ellen A. Jaquith, b. August 3, 1829.
James B. Ewell, b. September 13, 1829.
Susan R. (Wheeler) Hanscomb, b. October 19, 1829.
Emeline A. Sparrell, February 7, 1830.

PAPERS AND ADDRESSES, 1904-5.

October 17.—Opening Night. "Vacation Experiences." Rev. H. C. DeLong.

November 21.—"The Taverns of Medford." Mr. John H. Hooper.

December 19.—"Genealogy—Heraldry." Mr. George S. Delano.

January 16.—"The Whitmores of Medford and Some of Their Descendants." Miss Alice C. Ayres.

February 20.—"Picturesque Medford." Illustrated. Mr. Will C. Eddy.

March 20.—"Captain Isaac Hall." Mr. Hall Gleason.

April 17.—"The Loyalists of Medford." Miss Grace L. Sargent.

May 15.—"A Tour in Mexico." Mr. George S. Delano.

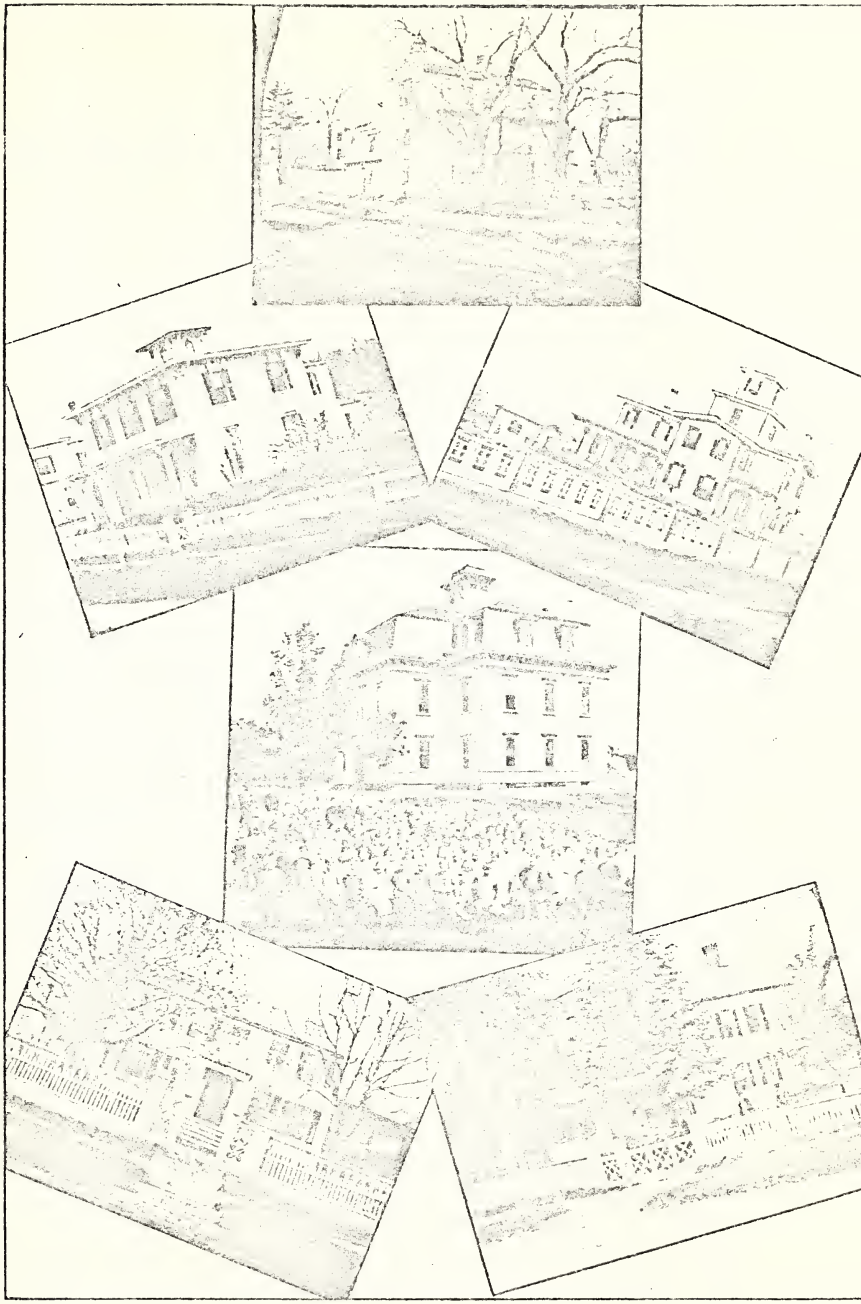
SATURDAY EVENING COURSE.

December 3.—"Glimpses of Hawaii." Illustrated. Miss A. W. Lincoln.

January 7.—"Social Life of ye Olde Time." Mr. J. H. Crandon of Malden.

February 4.—"Reminiscences of President Lincoln." Mr. Winslow Joyce.

March 4.—"Medford as a Residential City." Mr. Herbert A. Weitz.



TYPES OF BUILDINGS IN WEST MEDFORD BEFORE 1870.

Jonathan Brooks Homestead.

Residence of C. C. Stevens.

Residence of Geo. F. Spauldi

Brooks Schoolhouse.

Rev. Charles Brooks' Mansion.

Samuel Teel Homestea

The Medford Historical Register.

VOL. VIII. OCTOBER, 1905. No. 4.

WEST MEDFORD IN 1870.

BY MOSES WHITCHER MANN.

[Read before the Medford Historical Society, May 16, 1904.]

THE old poet with whose writings we struggled in our schooldays, relates that when Æneas told before Queen Dido of the siege of Troy, he remarked, "*quaeque ipse miserrima vidi, et quorum pars magna fui.*" If I may be allowed the old pronunciation I may also be allowed a free translation: "All of which I saw and part of which I was," and so with so illustrious an example the speaker may not be deemed egotistical if, in the remarks of the evening, he uses the personal pronoun somewhat.

I wish to antedate the time announced on our program, and by the president, by some years, and ask you to take a backward glimpse of the "West End," for so was that portion of Medford once called. It is not my intention to take you into ancient history, but to ask you to view the locality, first through a schoolboy's eyes. The schoolboy lived in Woburn, and the big Lippincott's Gazetteer on the teacher's desk informed him that his home town was connected with Boston by the Boston & Lowell Railroad and Middlesex Canal; it might well have added to these, the public highways. Of these latter, High and Woburn streets, as well as the canal and the railroad, passed through the West End. One hundred years before this, Medford citizens had found the most *central* or most *convenient* location for their meeting-house and first schoolhouse at the foot of Marm Simond's Hill on High street, and in 1829 the most convenient situation for the *West End* schoolhouse was

a little way up Woburn street. For fifty years the canal had its Landing No. 4, with its freight yard, lock and tavern, and some two miles of its channel in the West End. The railroad that had succeeded it in popular favor also had stopping places at Symmes' Bridge, Medford Gates, Medford Steps and Willow Bridge, all in the western part of Medford. The Lowell Railroad was opened on June 24, 1835, and is said to have been the first to carry passengers into Boston. In your schoolboy's time, it was still in its infancy, *i.e.*, it wasn't twenty-one years old. It followed closely the route of the canal, crossing it in West Medford between the Steps and the river and, carefully avoiding the centres of population, made its way between two villages for its entire length.

As the mountain wouldn't come to Mahomet, Mahomet had to come to the mountain; so in proximity to the various stopping places, people began taking up a residence. In 1851, by the incorporation of the town of Winchester, Medford lost a part of its territory, mainly that it had acquired from Charlestown, and which was known as Baconville, and the Symmes' Bridge became Bacon's Bridge. Later it was called Mystic Station and is now known as Wedgemere.

When a boy I used to enjoy the ten-mile ride over the railway to Boston on more or less frequent occasions, and for several months attended school in that city, going to and fro each day.

The panorama presented to my gaze through the rattling windows of the cars became fixed — photographed as it were — in my memory.

Come with me now (in imagination, at least,) and look on the scene, and see the picture as it appears to my view tonight. We will take one of the cars of the train in the old station at the foot of Lowell street in Boston. It is one of the old timers, with low roof and black haircloth seats, with two-sashed and four-paned windows that rattle merrily as the train rolls none too smoothly

over the short iron rails laid on the stone sleepers that were boated down from Tyngsboro on the canal. Metallic letters nearly a foot high, along the outside of the car, inform you it is the Woburn Branch train; while the engine with its big smoke stack (an inverted cone) has its tender piled high with wood, for coal is not as yet used on the railway. The bell rings and we are started on our way, and after some fifteen minutes' ride mainly through a deep cut the train stops at a little shed, and the brakeman shouts, "Willow Bridge." A lone passenger has raised the target beside the track, and climbing the car steps leaves the little shed alone in its loneliness, for no care-taker is there, and we move on again. Now we are in the ancient town of Medford. Possibly it is afternoon, and the western sunlight illumines the turnpike and distant marshes, and the river's course, like a ribbon of silver, winds along in their midst. The ships building along the banks of the Mystic, the nearer brickyards, with their water-filled clay pits and shed-covered and perhaps smoking kilns, or the long piles of newly-made bricks, and the bare-footed brick makers, with the great piles of cordwood beside the track are in plain sight.

Perhaps it is market day and the stock yards are full of lowing cattle and bleating sheep (just unloaded from the long trains that have come down from New Hampshire) or out on the highway a cloud of dust marks the passing of a drove toward Cambridge or Woburn. All this we see near Willow Bridge. It must not be understood that any bridge there was *constructed* of willow. The road to West Cambridge crossed the railway by a wooden bridge of more durable material, but large willow trees along the borders of Winter Brook evidently united with the bridge in suggesting a name for the railway station, which, though still on the Medford side of the line, is now called North Somerville. After passing the cattle yards a road might be seen passing below the track, and on the left toward the setting sun, loomed up

the three-story hotel called the Somerville House. Farther away at the top of Quarry Hill was the old Powder House, a relic of long ago when the Medford people went thither for their grist to be ground — for it was once a windmill tower. Three buildings crowned the top of Walnut Tree Hill, as it was formerly called, the beginning of Tufts College; and the depot across the track, as was also the college site, became known as College Hill.

Perhaps we have waited a few years and taken another train, and our picture has grown and improved some. We may be seated in new cars, the first of the monitor top, the metallic letters have been succeeded by painted ones, the hair-cloth seats by plush, and the windows with glass of larger size. The seat backs are locked securely, so none can be turned by passengers, and the stoves have an iron strap around them to hold them to the car floor and their doors are like a surly dog — well chained up; and not without reason. It is before the days of steam or air brakes, but some inventive genius has equipped the train with a system of levers, wire ropes and pulleys, by which the engine driver can apply the brakes to the wheels of an entire train and bring it to a sudden standstill. Sometimes it *was* sudden, and passengers vacated their seats involuntarily, or the stove doors would fly open, scattering hot coals and ashes generously.

Just back from College Hill on the right, sheltered by the trees and hedges, was, and still is, the Stearns residence. With its brick windmill tower it was an attractive sight; to which was added the interest of its connection with another *railway*, the "underground railroad" of ante-bellum days.

Passing the old station of Medford Steps with its long stairway — this was on the right hand — and under a bridge now removed, and emerging from the railway cut, the most noticeable object was the First Parish Church, with its several storied steeple, one of which

contained the original town clock presented by Mr. Brooks, while higher up was the bell cast by Paul Revere. At this time it will lack the ornamental finish given later by the *Toughs* (college boys), that of a black stovepipe hat securely fastened on the three-pronged lightning rod that surmounted the top story of the steeple. Below the meeting-house the terraced gardens of the Bigelow estate sloped away from High street to the mouth of Meetinghouse Brook, while scattered along the road were the old-fashioned houses, some now demolished, among them that of Parson Turell, others remodeled and still remaining.

As the train moved along the view of these was quickly broken by the seamed and scarred promontory of Rock Hill, where once was the home of Nanepashemit, and which commanded a view of the river in either direction. No bridge spanned the river at Auburn street as now, but the disused canal, innocent of water, was plainly visible before reaching the loop in the river near the mouth of Whitmore Brook, where once a ship was built and launched. Scattered here and there on the gentle slope from High street to the river, and on the steeper side of Mystic Hill were some fifty dwellings in 1870, among which the Brooks schoolhouse stood sharply out as a central figure. These formed the bulk of the West End — the West Medford of 1870.

To the left of the high embankment in which is the railway arch across the Mystic, was a stretch of marsh crossed by the embankments of the old canal, and beyond these, the tall, graceful chimney of the pumping station of the Charlestown Water Works, then just completed, but now disused. Just here Menotomy River (now degenerated into Alewife Brook), finishes its sluggish course from Fresh Pond in Cambridge to the Mystic, and here it was that Governor Winthrop once spent an October night alone (in 1631), an *uninvited* guest in the vacant dwelling of Sagamore John. Still looking out from the car window to the left, we would see the

bath houses on the river's bank, for the waters of the Mystic were clearer then than in later years; the fish were abundant, for a little farther up stream were the nets of the fishermen stretched across the river to the opposite bank in Somerville. Drawn up on the Medford side, perchance, might be the fishers' boats, for here was Landing No. 4 of the old canal days. An enormous willow, over four feet in diameter, and several sycamores shaded the spot, while the great stone walls of the canal lock, overrun with blackberry vines and filled with a growth of bushes, told the story of the passing of the old waterway. This was accentuated by the slowly decaying timbers of the aqueduct across the river, from whose supporting braces hung the sedge grass left by the flood tide. Empty for nearly twenty years, it had been exposed to the decaying forces of nature and it was a picturesque ruin. Beyond this, a broad plain (its nearer edge having been excavated over a century earlier in the manufacture of bricks), sloping slightly away, revealed the course of the Mystic, which, stretching out like an encircling arm with its hand holding a little island, reached the lower lake just above Wear Bridge. A bracelet for the wrist was formed by the Wood's dam. This though *useful*, was n't considered either ornamental or desirable by the devotees of boating; a little later it was the scene of angry dispute and destructive visitation, and finally the subject of litigation, resulting adversely to the occupants of the picturesque and willow shaded mill on the Menotomy side.

As we ride, all this flits by in less time than it takes to tell it, unless perchance the train is one of the accommodation kind, making thirteen stops in ten miles. It stops and leaves the cars stretched across High street. This station was formerly called "Medford Gates," as it was then as now at a grade crossing. As a protective measure, gates consisting of long planks drawn horizontally from a box on either side of the street, telescoped together beside the track, and barred the passage of

teams during the passage of trains. These have fallen into disuse and are removed, but a man is stationed with a red flag to guard the crossing. We notice that he has lost an arm, the result of an accident while in the company's service some years before. The little station occupies the acute angle between High street and the tracks, and here we alight. Looking squarely away down the road, we see the Usher Bridge and the Rawson farm on "Goat Acre," while following High street we see the open tower of the Town Hall, and the clustering church spires of Arlington, and remember that one April morning, nearly a century before, Paul Revere hurried along this same road to Menotomy and Lexington.

To the left, and across the street stood the eagle-crowned flagstaff, that some years before used to stand on Main street near Medford Square, and earlier still was a mast in some Medford ship. Enclosed by a rough picket fence, which was painted yellow, it was near to the well, later forgotten, into whose covering some one broke a few years ago. Back of this was the seminary building now known as Mystic Hall. Two rows of poplar trees bordered a walk across the field to the Mystic Mansion, erstwhile the Medford almshouse. Westward from the seminary was the three-story residence of Mr. Smith, with its tower with windows of colored glass, and the hundred-foot barn beyond. These were destroyed in various incendiary fires, for a time so numerous in Medford.

Across High street and extending to the shores of Medford pond, and off across the line into Winchester, lay the estate of Mr. Brooks, then as now a place of beauty. At that time two great black walnut trees reared their stately forms skyward, near the old brick wall built by Pomp, the slave; for others beside Colonel Royall had slaves in Medford in the old colonial days. There is now but one of these trees, and a rare specimen of its kind. It marks the location of the old

mansion of "colony times, when we were under the king." From a point in the road just beyond, Bunker Hill monument could once be seen. For some days during my Boston school attendance I watched the removal of a barn or shop from the vicinity of the canal landing, across the railroad to the summit of Mystic Hill (to which the flagstaff has been removed, and there remains). This building was there remodelled, and made into a dwelling, with a four-story tower. Years later it was partially burned, and in its second alteration and removal lost the two upper stories of its tower, and is not now the conspicuous object it was in the seventies.

And now having shown you the picture of the West End as the schoolboy saw it, let me say something of the West Medford of the early seventies, as the boy, then a young man, observed it.

The "Hillside" was unknown, as the term began to be applied some sixteen years later, when the name of Medford Steps was discontinued by the railway company. Only two houses were in that section, and but one, that of Mr. Perkins on Winthrop street, near the reservoir, was occupied. A little later Mr. C. C. Stevens moved into the other, just completed on North street. His nearest neighbor was Billy Hamilton, often called the wild Irishman, but *his* home, as well as that of Bernard Born, the engineer at the water works, was within the limits of Somerville. At that time (May, 1870,) there were but eighteen houses west of the railway. Of these eighteen the mansion and farm houses, one house on Canal street, belonging to Edward Brooks, and two houses owned by the railway company, occupied by Rueben Willey the station agent, and Daniel Kelley, the flagman, formed a part. On Bower street were the residences of Horace A. Breed and Henry T. Wood, while near the centre of the plain was the dwelling of George Spaulding, which, with its cruciform shape and two-story cupola, was a noticeable object, and sometimes called the steamboat house. The home and two smaller

houses of Gilbert Lincoln, and the newly built house of Florist Duane completed the number not included in the "Smith estate." This comprised the territory lying between High street, the railroad and the river, with a small portion across the track, adjoining Canal street. Some twenty years before it had been laid out in lots, and given the name of "Brooklands," which name, however, had not clung to it. Possibly it blew away in the tornado of August, 1851, and like some more tangible objects was lost to general knowledge.

Had I in 1870 any intimation that in this year of grace, 1904, I would have been expected to tell the assembled friends about "West Medford in 1870," I would have taken a more careful and broader outlook and made specific preparation for the same.

It seems a little curious, however, that the present occasion should so nearly mark the anniversary of my first *actual* visit to the little village. On the third Monday evening in May, I met by appointment one of the new owners of the Smith estate at the railway station and took with him a hasty view of their recent purchase.

Coming from Woburn by the inward train, I had a half hour to spare ere the outward train arrived. This I improved by strolling about the village, making the schoolhouse my objective point. Two houses on Auburn street and two more on Allston, and all in the rear of the school were nearly completed: these naturally came in for a share in my observation. On meeting my appointee, we at once repaired to the "Mansion" on Canal street. Sixteen years before, the schoolboy had been interested in the alterations and repairs then being made upon it; especially in the great four-paned windows — then a novelty — and the gilt letters over the western door, that informed the passers that it was the "Mystic Mansion." Built in 1812 by the town of Medford, it was for forty years the almshouse. Sold by the town, and remodelled in '54, it was for a few years one of the "Mystic Hall Seminary" buildings, and after

the seminary's transfer to Washington it was occupied by various parties, but vacant at the time of our visit. A long greenhouse, in a ruinous state, occupied the corner of the lot, where once stood the district schoolhouse; while giant elm and willow trees stood on either side of the driveway, and shaded grounds and street alike.

The various outbuildings gave abundant evidence of neglect, and the glamour of romantic association was dispelled on entering the classic halls of the mansion. A hasty survey of its interior was followed by a walk across the field to the old "Canal Tavern," which with three dwellings on Canal street and the seminary building, made up the eighteen houses I have named. A few days later (May 26), as the result of an interview with all the proprietors, the "Smith estate" came under my superintendence, and soon after, taking up my abode in one of their houses, I became a resident and citizen of Medford.

In the seminary building, in what was once known as Everett Hall, Ellis Pitcher kept a grocery; selling out that spring to Sawyer & Parmenter, and they, soon after, to J. E. Ober, who then had a milk route there. No other store of any kind was kept in the West End, but a Mr. Reed, who resided on Allston street (in the house recently burned), sold dry goods from a wagon and supplied such as came to his house for them.

The postoffice (established in 1852) was, in '69, kept by Mr. Pitcher, who was in June of '70 succeeded by Mr. Willey; and for ten years the railroad station housed it. Six houses on Woburn street and six more on Purchase street formed the outlying district called Brierville. This name must have flown also, as I haven't heard it so called for thirty years. Through this section, some eighteen years before, was begun the Stoneham Branch Railroad. The iron rails were never laid, nor did the "iron horse" come; and there *were* those that said that Medford people knew not "a good thing" etc., and that, fearing the loss of the depot in Medford Square as a terminal, they gave little support to the enterprise.

However this may be, the owner and resident who removed his house from the corner of High and Allston streets to Purchase street had some faith in it, and though requiring a bridge across the intervening valley and waiting for thirty years, the occupants are *now* accommodated by the frequent passing of the *electric* car with the *pneumatic* whistle.

The rest of the village of '70 was grouped around the Brooks school building, whose ample grounds speak well for the foresight of the town of '67. This portion had been laid out in lots, and streets opened in 1845, and in nine years thirty-five dwellings had been erected. These are readily distinguished today. The Usher residence, now like ancient Gaul — divided into three parts — and removed, occupied the site of the brick and stone building bearing his name; and was surrounded by numerous trees, of which the maples on Playstead Road are a part. The great spreading elm (a little in the street to be sure, but a thing of beauty), had not yet been ruthlessly removed; while the big horse chestnut, wrenched and torn by the tornado of '51, still stood at the end of Warren street. The *old* Usher house, decrepit with years, was on the present postoffice site, as was a little one-room building, in which a variety store had once been kept. Beside this was Captain Wyatt's residence, which, enlarged a little, still remains, till recently the residence of his grandson, William Cheney. The "Gamage corner" had not begun to take on the various additions and alterations, for neither Chinese nor yet "Mikado laundry" had arrived. Policeman Richardson had not yet come to engage in the livery business, which for over thirty years has been a *stable* one, though conducted by several proprietors.

Edward Shaw with his express came not till '71, nor was he located beside Whitmore Brook till five years later. Cunningham's omnibus made no trips to Medford Square, nor did, indeed, till '76, while the *bobtail* car which succeeded the omnibus would at *that* day have been deemed a wild enterprise.

Purchase street (now Winthrop), had been open some twenty-five years, and Woburn street, once the main road to Boston, was but little used, as the northern travel came not up Marm Simond's Hill. Sugar Loaf Hill had not been cut out so widely, nor yet by the action of the stone-crusher granulated and spread on Medford streets, to *sweeten* the experiences of travel. Purchase street was Medford's "Via Dolorosa"—the way to the almshouse and the silent city of the dead. Mystic Hill, rocky and bare at its top, was beginning to be invaded by dwellers, but they were few and far apart. Nestled in a little hollow on its western slope was a pond, whose denizens in "the good old summer time" made night melodious, informing the listener that "Paddy got drunk—got drunk." Shaded by willows, and surrounded by a tangled growth (possibly suggesting the name of Brierville), its waters found a way into Whitmore Brook. The stone tower on Hastings Heights, as we call the hill now, overlooks the place; while the site of the pond is surrounded with houses, the homes of recent comers and residents.

In 1870, water was introduced into Medford from Spot Pond, and building operations commenced upon the long vacant Smith estate, which for some years was called by some of the hill dwellers the "Flats." Possibly *they* had forgotten, or, perhaps, never knew, that years before, *their* location was rather contemptuously called by some of their townsmen the "*Fag-end*."

Of the residents of the West End in 1870 a few words will not be out of place. I shall speak only of such as came more particularly under my notice. Coming to the village with the intention of there making my home, the Sabbath gathering of the people attracted my attention. This was held in Mystic Hall (in the old seminary building), and was under the auspices of the West Medford Christian Union (a non-sectarian organization), as no church of any order then existed in West Medford.

On my first home Sabbath, with the good lady whom a few weeks before I had taken for better or for worse (I've found her better), we arrived early at Mystic Hall, and taking a back seat, instead of being observed of all observers, *we* had an opportunity to see some of our new neighbors as they assembled. Miss Addie Morss served as organist and played the "Nuns' Prayer" as a voluntary, and accompanied the congregational singing. A French gentleman, the Rev. Louis Charpiot, was the clergyman. He was of the Trinitarian Congregational order, and had but recently begun preaching in West Medford, being employed on the editorial staff of the *Nation* then published by Mr. Usher, who in the spring of '71 established the *Medford Journal*, since which time Medford has never been without a weekly paper. He had been preceded by Rev. M. B. Chapman, who had served for two years. Mr. Chapman was a Methodist, and a student in Boston University, and boarded with Mrs. G. A. Spaulding. He was even then described as a brilliant preacher and elicited the remark from a shrewd observer, "I want to hear him again and see if he had all his powder in one gun." Mr. Chapman married while at West Medford, and one day just previous, said to Mrs. Spaulding, "When I return I shall bring a lady with me. I think a great deal of her, I want you to, also." He is now known as Dr. Chapman and is one of the professors in Boston University.

Mr. Charpiot preached on Sabbath morning and evening; sometimes a lecture on current events was substituted for the evening sermon. I well remember his review of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, and his biting sarcasm on "*Napoleon the little.*" Mr. Charpiot resigned in September of '71, and after supplies by various clergymen, the Rev. W. E. Huntington was secured for the rest of the year. A young man of rare promise, his services were greatly enjoyed. He was the last of the Christian Union preachers and was of the Methodist Episcopal order. After serving the largest churches of

his denomination in Boston and Newton, he entered into educational work, and is now the president of Boston University. Some of the church-going residents of the village continued their attendance at the churches in Medford, but the newer arrivals found it inconvenient to do so, and these with the more aged found the village service attractive, while the Mystic Sabbath School which had been organized a few years earlier, and two years later became Congregational, was well attended by the children and youth.

The only social organization of my knowledge was the West Medford Lyceum and Library Association, which was incorporated in 1852. During the winter of '70–'71 it had a course of lectures in Mystic Hall, as also in previous seasons. Since then the society has had but irregular meetings, though still legally existent. What remained of its library was a few years ago placed in the Brooks School Library, where it now remains. George G. Lincoln was its secretary and Herbert Magoun its treasurer.

The only business enterprises in West Medford in 1870 were the granite works of R. K. Carpenter, the building business of John H. Norton and that of John H. Duane, the florist. It could hardly be expected that a little village of less than one hundred dwellings, many of whose occupants were men of leisure, merchants, brokers, retired clergymen, bookkeepers and artisans whose places of employment were in Boston, would abound in factories. In 1872, a mattress factory was built on Auburn street, and operated by A. J. Kittredge for a short time, when it was destroyed by fire. In those days a good way to observe the citizens of the village was to take position near the railway station about train time, which not being as frequent as in later years would assemble the villagers in compact gathering. To the earlier trains would come Mr. Lothrop from his home on Purchase street, the Wilson brothers, whose homes have just been removed to make room for the new church,

William McLean and Franz Diebold, Franz Gockeritz and Thomas Osborn and Charles Hippisley, the printers, John Pitman, the fat and jolly boot maker, who kept the old curiosity shop in Brattle street, with his son Tom, and others also. A little later, N. T. Merritt, S. S. Leavitt, George M. Ritchie, Herbert Magoun, Martin Nolte, Deacon H. L. Barnes, Nathan Brown, J. H. Hatch, Rodney Tay, C. A. T. Bloom, George Lincoln and the Lanes. The older Mr. Lane often came in a four-wheeled vehicle, like himself *solid* and *substantial*. Later trains were taken by Commordore Hastings, D. A. Gleason, Edward Hall, the veteran auctioneer, J. W. Watts, the three Hallowell brothers, Ira Ackerman, W. C. Craig, J. P. Richardson, C. M. Barrett, John B. Hatch, Nathan Bridge and Luther Farwell; while George Spaulding, the Traveller man, H. T. Wood and Horace A. Breed would come from their homes beyond the railroad. A little later the Brooks carriages would come down from the Elms or the stone house on the hill, or Mr. Usher, a tall and commanding personage in flowing cloak and tall silk hat, would stroll leisurely out from among the trees about his house. I had almost forgotten one who came a little later than myself, but still an early dweller then — David H. Brown, our worthy president. Samuel Teele, Sr., lived in his house on High street. Gilbert Lincoln and J. M. Brock were carpenters by trade as was also J. H. Norton, who employed a number of men. William Cheney and Samuel Teele were of the same trade. Captain Wyatt, one of the master mechanics of the canal, was a familiar figure upon the street, though bowed upon his long staff by the weight of ninety years. Albert Samson lived on Canal street and was bookkeeper for Foster & Co; and Thomas Martin, who set out many of the trees on Grove street and built many cellars, lived in the old Canal House. Patrick Byron was the former superintendent of the Gorham Brooks estate, Dennis Harrigan, the section master of the railroad. A. B. Morss lived near Woburn street and later printed the *Chronicle*.

Rev. Charles Brooks, the able historian of Medford, Rev. D. A. Wasson, the radical preacher, Abner J. Phipps of the Board of Education, and Jefferson Hascall, D.D., were then also residents. Mr. Cross was the master at the Brooks school and Miss Ellen Lane one of the teachers. Of the women of the village I can say but little, but must allude to Miss Lucy Ann Brooks and Mrs. Usher, each in their own way rich in good works, and "Auntie" Cheney, a veritable mother in Israel.

A little later comers were B. C. Leonard, H. B. Nottage, Gardner Chapin, Herman Judkins, and others whom time forbids to mention.

1872 marked the organization of churches, and the call for more school accommodations, while a few fires emphasized the need of something more than the ancient hose carriage for protection. New dwellings and churches were built, new residents came, stores were opened, and the growing village demanded new avenues of travel. The solid stone piers and abutments of the canal viaduct invited Boston avenue, while Auburn street put up a rival claim. The result was that the river was crossed in both places, opening the Hillside and Cotting street districts. Not a rapid, but a healthy growth has marked the section I have described and so gradually that only the flight of time brings it vividly to notice.

On the slope of the Hillside and on the level plain trees planted by private munificence and public expense (since Arbor Day obtained recognition) are rapidly adding shade and beauty to the growing section. The same giant sycamores stand guard before the Jonathan Brooks homestead, and reach out their arms in benediction upon the passers, while at Mystic street the vista of beauty seen as I looked all four ways in '70 is grown more beautiful by the lapse of years.

The city of Medford is estimated to have had in January, 1904, a population of 21,500, with number of voters registered, 3,659; or six inhabitants to one voter.

Ward Six, *west* of Allston street and Hillside, *west* of railroad, 681 voters. 6×681=4,086.

Part of Ward Three, east of Allston street and *west* of Meetinghouse Brook and up Winthrop street (to conform to West Medford of '70), contains about 120 houses. If averaging five residents, would add 600 to 4,086=4,686.

In 1870 there were 13+10=23 houses on High street, between Meetinghouse Brook and Lowell Railroad; 26+28=54 on side streets and 20 west of railroad, making 97. If averaging six occupants, would give a total population of 582. As there was but one of the Smith estate houses occupied, and *that* by only two persons, it is fair to presume that the population in '70 was about 500. Calling the present *estimated* population of the same area 4,500, the rate of increase is as *nine* to *one.*

Without wearying my audience with any further array of statistics, I will only say that the increase in every thing that goes to make up the civil, religious and educational, as well as the social, economic, and generally comfortable features of life, have kept pace with the growth alluded to.

And now let me say in closing, thanking you for your patient hearing, and deeming it an honor to have the opportunity of thus presenting this to you, that as I have read these names, I am reminded that while a few still remain, some have removed, while many have joined the great majority and rest from their labors. Each, in his way, bore some part in making the West End what it is. Last Sunday I ascended the stone tower on Hasting Heights, and surveyed a scene of rare beauty, one section of a city of homes that has arisen in the average length of a human life. I thought of the *village* to which I came thirty-four years ago today, and rejoiced that it has been my lot to live therein, to know something of its people, to build some of its dwellings and one of its churches, and to be a citizen of Medford — "a citizen of no mean city."

STRANGERS IN MEDFORD, (Continued from Vol. 8, No. 3).

Names.	From. Date.	Warned out.	Remarks.
Power, Robert	Boston, May 3, 1771		Irishman. In employ of Col. Isaac Royal. Farm laborer.
Powers, Ann or Anna	Charlestown, Nov. 1, 1764	Aug. 26, 1765	In family of Jacob Hall.
Powers, Samuel		Aug. 31, 1797	
Pratt, Abigail	Boston, July 2, 1765	May 6, 1766	In family of Thos. Seccomb.
Pratt, Isaac		Aug. 31, 1797	
Pratt, Capt. Joseph		Aug. 31, 1797	
Prentice, Stephen	Grafton, Apr. 1, 1767		In family of Benj. Teel, Jr.
Priest, Hannah	Scituate, Apr., 1757	Feb. 8, 1758	Maid in fam. of Benj. Peirce.
Prince (negro)		Feb. 2, 1753	
wife and family			
Pursel, Benjamin*		Dec. Ct. 1764	See Zaccheus Goldsmith.
Putnam, Eleazer	Charlestown, Dec. 4, 1765	Sept. 1, 1766	
Mary (wife)			
William, John, Ezra } children			
Putnam, Henry	Charlestown, Dec. 12, 1765	Sept. 1, 1766	In house of Benj. Parker.
Hannah (wife)			
Roger			
Billings			
Benjamin			
Henry			
Joseph			

Puttam, Abraham†	Boston, Dec. 13, 1768		In family of Joseph Teel.
Rand, John		Jan. 30, 1791	
Rand, Joseph		Jan. 30, 1791	Trader.
Rand, Mary		Jan. 30, 1791	
Rand, Susanna (widow)		Jan. 30, 1791	
Reed, Benjamin		Aug. 31, 1797	
Reed, John	Charlestown, Mar. 30, 1762		Apprentice to Sam'l Hall.
John, Jr.	Charlestown, Mar. 30, 1762	Jan. 1, 1763	
Reed, Mary	Woburn, July, 1759	Nov. 21, 1759	Age 10. "Bound out" to Jas. Wyman.
Reed, Sarah (wife of Joshua)	Woburn, Mar. 13, 1755	May 5, 1755	See Sarah Dix.
Reed, Reuben	Woburn, April 17, 1769		Single man. Farmer in employ of Col. I. Royal.
Richards, Sarah	Almshouse, Boston, June 17, 1762		Bound out until 18 yrs. old to Zacheriah Pool, Jr.
Richardson, Hephzibah	Reading, Oct. 18, 1760	Sept. 7, 1761	Servant in family of Hezekiah Blanchard.
Richardson, James		Jan. 30, 1791	
Richardson, Capt. Jeduthan		Aug. 31, 1797	
Richardson, Joshua	Woburn, Feb., 1762	Jan. 1, 1763	
Richardson, Martin		1735	
Richardson, Reuben		Aug. 31, 1797	
Richardson, Sarah	Woburn, Mar. 30, 1762		Age 9, dau. of Hezekiah. In family of Richard Creese.
Richardson, Sarah	Boston, June 17, 1762	Apr. 11, 1763	Servant of Zach. Pool, Jr.
Richardson, Solomon and family		1735	

*Pursell. †Putnam? Son of Abraham. Age between 5 or 6.

CAPTAIN ISAAC HALL.

By Hall Gleason.

[Read before the Medford Historical Society, March 20, 1905.]

ISAAC HALL, son of Andrew and Abigail (Walker) Hall, was born at Medford, January 24, 1739, in the house now standing at the corner of High street and Bradlee road.

His father died when he was eleven years of age, and he continued to live there with his mother, who took the estate as part of her dower. The estate is described as bounded southerly by the country road, westerly on Henry Fowle's land, easterly on land of Thomas Seacomb and Joseph Thompson. Thompson was a royalist at the time of the revolution and his estate was confiscated by the state and sold to Thomas Patten. The dower estate is also described in a later deed from Benjamin Hall, who acquired the property, to Ebenezer Hall, his brother, who bought of him the estate lately owned by Mrs. Thomas S. Harlow. In this deed the five foot passageway between the houses, as it now exists, is described.

Isaac was employed by his brother, Benjamin Hall, a distiller, until January 27, 1775, when he was taken into partnership, and we find a record of the purchase of a distillery from Jno. Dexter by the firm.

October 8, 1761, Isaac was married to Abigail, daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah (Cutter) Cutter of Medford, and he and his bride lived with the widowed mother until her death in 1785, in the dower house, and here eight children were born to them. In the administration of the widow's estate are these items.

"With rent of her dower 21 years rec^{d} of Isaac Hall £544-17-0."

and

"Pd. Isaac Hall for boarding widow 21 years, and nursing, and repairs on house, being the whole time of her widowhood, £649-17-2."

Isaac was the captain of the Medford Minute Men; and when the storm of war which had been gathering broke at last, the men of Medford were among the first to respond and perform their share in the War for Independence. Paul Revere in his personal narrative tells how he had crossed the river, passing the British man-of-war Somerset; had mounted Deacon Larkin's horse and started on his ride, intending to pass over Charlestown Neck and over through Cambridge. Near what is now Sullivan Square he met two British officers who tried to stop him. He turned and pushed for the Medford road, and got clear of them. He says, "I went through Medford over the bridge and up to Menotomy. In Medford I waked the Captain of the Minute Men, and after that, I alarmed almost every house till I got to Lexington."

Miss Helen T. Wild in her History of Medford in the Revolution says, "Capt[n] Hall and his company marched to Lexington and there joined Capt[n] John Brooks and his Reading company . . . . The combined companies met the British at Merriam's Corner and followed them to Charlestown Ferry, continuing their fire until the last of the troops had embarked." The Medford company was in the 37th Mass. Regiment, commanded by Col. Thos. Gardner. In the account of the Battle of Bunker Hill in his Siege of Boston, Frothingham says, "After the British landed, this regiment (Gardner's) was stationed in the road leading to Lechmere's Point, and late in the day was ordered to Charlestown. On arriving at Bunker Hill, General Putnam ordered part of it to assist in throwing up defences commenced at this place. One company (Harris') went to the rail fence. The greater part under the lead of their colonel on the third attack advanced towards the redoubt. On the way, Colonel Gardner was struck by a ball, which inflicted a mortal wound." The loss of the regiment in this battle was six killed, seven wounded.

September 1, 1775, Isaac Hall was discharged to or-

ganize another company of men from Medford, Stoneham and other adjoining towns. With this company he marched to Dorchester Heights in March, 1776. During 1775 and 1776 he acted as commissary for the troops that were quartered here. His business affairs had evidently suffered from his absence on military duties. He and his brothers also lost large sums from furnishing the government with rum and other medical and military supplies, and receiving payment in a constantly depreciating currency. In 1778 he was assessed for a tax of about £30 in gold. In 1789, the year of his death, his tax had decreased to £4 in currency. In 1787 he sold his distillery to his brother Eben^{r}, and all that was not conveyed to him he sold to J. C. Jones. In August, 1789, he disposed of the remainder of his property to Eben^{r}.

He took an active part in town affairs, and served as a town officer in different capacities from 1765 to 1789, the year of his death. He held, at different times, the office of engine-man, wood corder, salt-measurer, assessor, and fire-warden. At a town meeting held in May, 1789, it was "voted to petition the General Court for a lottery, to widen the bridge and pave the market place, so called." Isaac Hall was appointed a member of the committee.

Among his friends was Col. Isaac Royal, who "halted between two opinions respecting the revolution, until the cannonading at Lexington drove him to Newburyport and then to Halifax." In Brooks' history of Medford is an account of an examination respecting the political behavior of Colonel Royal. Among the persons examined was Captain Isaac Hall, who declared: "That the winter before said battle (Lexington) he went to settle accounts with said Royal at his house; and that said Royal showed him his arms and accoutrements (which were in very good order), and told him that he determined to stand for his country," etc.

Isaac Hall died November 24, 1789. A sword, said

to be the one he carried at Lexington and Bunker Hill, is in the possession of Jas. L. Hall of Kingston, Mass. It was left him by Mrs. Susan M. Fitch, who received it from her grandfather, Eben^{r} Hall, a brother of Isaac.

The tablet is not intended to perpetuate any remarkable military achievements of valor of Captain Isaac Hall, though he performed his part in those heroic contests which gave confidence to the colonists in their resistance to oppression. It is more that Medford desires to honor all the men who helped her to take so important share in the early battles of the war which gave birth to the nation, and which has meant freedom for the whole English speaking race.

MANNING FRANCIS.

Mr. Charles Francis Darling of Worcester has found in the Connecticut Records the marriage of Manning Francis and Sarah Ginnings at Windham, April 1, 1772. Eight children were born to them between 1773 and 1800, inclusive.

Manning was the son of John and Deborah, of Medford, born November 20, 1748. This does not accord with Medford HISTORICAL REGISTER, vol. 8, page 39. There was another child, Manning, in this family, born January 3, 1747; died September 6, 1748.

Manning Francis served as express conductor in the Revolution. See Connecticut Revolutionary Records, page 628. All trace of him is lost in Windham records after 1808. The name Francis is also found in the records of Canterbury, Conn.

THE TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

In June, 1905, the two hundred seventy-fifth birthday of Medford was celebrated with appropriate civic, literary and religious ceremonies. All historic sites were duly designated and the markers remain to assist the pilgrim in search of ancient lore. The buildings in all parts of the city were beautifully decorated, and the square was bright with bunting by day, and aflame with many electric lights by night.

On June 14, flag day, the Massachusetts Sons of the Revolution placed on the grounds belonging to the house (standing today almost unchanged) where Captain Isaac Hall of the Medford minute men lived, a bronze tablet upon a boulder of Medford granite. The tablet was unveiled by Vernon Howland Hall, 2d, the youngest male representative of the family of Hall in the city, and bears the following inscription: —

ON THIS SITE LIVED
CAPTAIN ISAAC HALL
WHO COMMANDED THE MEDFORD MINUTE MEN
AT LEXINGTON AND BUNKER HILL
PAUL REVERE STOPPED HERE
ON HIS MEMORABLE RIDE TO CONCORD APRIL 18–19, 1775
TO WARN CAPTAIN HALL
THAT THE BRITISH SOLDIERS WERE ON THE MARCH.

PLACED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
JUNE 14, 1905

June 15, the Opera House was the scene of a most inspiring service. An oration was delivered by Rev. Nehemiah Boynton of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Hon. William Everett, a descendant of the Brooks family of Medford, recited an original poem. The Tufts College Choir furnished the vocal music. Mr. David H. Brown, President of the Medford Historical Society, and Hon. M. F. Dwyer, Mayor, spoke appropriate words of welcome, Judge William Cushing Wait presiding.

Thursday evening the armory presented a scene of

beauty and festivity which will be long remembered by the five hundred men and women who were privileged to be present at the banquet which was given there.

Patriotic exercises by the schools of the city were held on Friday, June 16. It is to be regretted that no hall was large enough to accommodate audiences of children of larger growth, as the interesting programs were presented with great enthusiasm by the pupils. The exhibitions of manual work at the high school building were a revelation to those unacquainted with modern methods of education.

Friday afternoon the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution dedicated a tablet placed on the Savings Bank building, in honor of Governor John Brooks. It bears the inscription: —

ON THIS SITE STOOD THE HOUSE OF
BORN 1752 JOHN BROOKS DIED 1825
DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN, PHYSICIAN, PATRIOT
CAPTAIN AND MAJOR 1775–1776 LIEUTENANT COLONEL 1776–1783
IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
BRIGADIER GENERAL 1792–1796 UNITED STATES ARMY
MAJOR GENERAL 1786–1796 ADJUTANT GENERAL 1813–1816
MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA
GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
1816–1823
HONORARY A.M., M.D., AND LL.D., OVERSEER
HARVARD COLLEGE

THIS TABLET PLACED BY
THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
1905

A water carnival on Mystic Lake, Friday evening, attracted a large gathering to witness the fairy-like display. On Saturday, a grand parade of the military, civic and industrial departments of the city, with visiting organizations and floats representing the mercantile interests of the city was the attraction of the morning. Athletic sports, an illumination and a band concert in the evening rounded out the day's festival.

All through the celebration at the Royall House,

the Historical Rooms and the Public Library the permanent historical collections were augmented by valuable loans for the occasion. At the Royall House, articles of furniture, china and relics of colonial days were arranged in such a way that they seemed the ordinary furnishings of a pre-revolutionary mansion. At the Historical Rooms the exhibit was more local, and ancient silver, family relics, and portraits of men of the past generation were of great interest to those whose youth was spent in our old town. At the Library, books and pictures, by Medford residents, and portraits were shown.

The *Medford Mercury* published a souvenir called "Medford, Past and Present," to which many students of local history contributed.

On Sunday, June 18, the celebration closed with special exercises at all the churches, and two grand services of song, one at the Mystic Church, and the other at the Opera House.

The week was one of good fellowship and happy reunions of families and friends long parted. The citizens co-operated in making the city beautiful with harmonious decorations; many strangers, as well as former residents, were in the city, and through the whole gala time not an arrest was made, no disturbance was reported, nor accident happened to mar the pleasure of the occasion. Public buildings were closed for business, but hospitably open to all visitors. It was distinctively a Medford jubilee. The orator, the poet, the vocalists, the various speakers, even the inanimate objects in the loan exhibitions were selected because they had been or were connected with the life of the town. No one who attended any of the public exercises or assisted in family reunions failed to realize the tie of brotherhood which binds us all together, or to thank God for the fathers and mothers who seemed to speak to us, bidding us to guard sacredly the honor of our old town as they had cherished it in the years gone by.

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